

Mubarak hopeful over peace moves

PARIS (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said on Monday the European Community would have a big role to play in efforts to make 1986 a "year of peace" in the Middle East. Mr. Mubarak, winding up a 10-day trip to the U.S. and Western Europe, met French President Francois Mitterrand for lunch at the Elysee Palace. The Egyptian leader said they had discussed the role of France and the other European Community countries in the peace process and the outlook for talks between European states and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. "I have noted more flexibility in understanding the Palestinian problem and the need for a global solution," Mr. Mubarak told newsmen. The French and Egyptian presidents maintain a close dialogue and Monday's was their 11th meeting.

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Nuseibeh, Owen discuss Mideast

AMMAN (J.T.) — Acting Foreign Minister Hazem Nuseibeh and British Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader David Owen discussed on Monday the Middle East situation, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Mr. Nuseibeh and Mr. Owen also discussed His Majesty King Hussein's address to the U.N. General Assembly last week and reviewed international affairs. Petra said. Mr. Owen, a former British foreign secretary, is expected to be received by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Tuesday, informed sources said. The SDP leader visited the ancient city of Jerash on Monday. Mr. Owen arrived here from Damascus after talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad. British Ambassador to Jordan Arthur John Coles hosted a reception and dinner in honour of Mr. Owen on Monday.

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Regent sends good wishes to China, Cyprus and Nigeria

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday sent a cable of good wishes to Chinese President Li Xianian congratulating him on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of the Peoples Republic of China. The Regent also sent congratulatory cables to Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou and the head of the ruling military council in Nigeria congratulating them on the occasion of their countries' national days. In his cables, Prince Hassan wished the three leaders continuing good health and their peoples further progress and prosperity.

New Quebec premier elected

MONTREAL (AP) — The Parti Quebecois on Sunday chose Pierre Marc Johnson to replace Rene Levesque as premier of Quebec, sealing the party's shift away from the quest for independence for the province. Mr. Johnson, justice minister in the Parti Quebecois government, trounced five opponents in the election for party chief in Quebec, a predominantly French-speaking province of about six million people. Mr. Levesque, who founded the Parti Quebecois in 1969, resigned his seat in the legislature and was expected to turn over the government to Mr. Johnson on Wednesday or Thursday.

Bomb explodes at El Al office

AMSTERDAM (R) — A bomb went off at the Amsterdam office of the Israeli airline El Al on Monday but caused no serious damage or injuries. Police said it was not clear if a serious guerrilla group was responsible. The small device exploded just before office opening time and no one was in the building, an El Al spokesman said. It was taped to a window-sill and cracked the adjacent armoured glass window.

U.S. journalist killed in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD (R) — An Afghan rebel group said a U.S. journalist travelling with its men was killed in a rocket attack in southern Afghanistan last week. A letter from the Afghans accompanying the journalist announced his death and burial east of Kandahar but did not name him, said the quetta office of Hezb-e-Islami of Yunus Khales. One of the other three Americans in the group, another journalist and two doctors, was injured, it said, again without naming him.

Israel sends note to Cyprus

NICOSIA (AP) — Israel delivered a note to the Cyprus government stressing the need for the stern punishment of three people held in connection with the killing of three Israelis on a yacht in the Larnaca marina last week. The Cyprus government spokesman announced Monday. Israeli Ambassador Meir Gavish delivered the note to the foreign ministry on Sunday, a government spokesman said.

King, Reagan make 'some headway' on international role in peace talks

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter with agency dispatches

WASHINGTON — His Majesty King Hussein and President Ronald Reagan held talks Monday on efforts for peace in the Middle East and both leaders reaffirmed their desire for a peace settlement in the region and stressed the need to take immediate steps to push the peace process forward.

A senior U.S. official said after the White House meeting that King Hussein told Mr. Reagan that preliminary talks between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and U.S. representatives were "essential."

But the official, who briefed reporters at the White House under rules barring use of his name, said King Hussein and Mr. Reagan made some headway on how an international conference on the Middle East would be structured.

"We have a better understanding, as a result of the King's visit, of his concepts on how to organise and structure an international conference," the official said.

"This is not the place to get into the details," the official said.

Following the talks at the White House, King Hussein described the meeting as "frank and honest" and said Jordan was committed to a "peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict."

"We are prepared to join all parties in pursuing a negotiated settlement in an environment free of belligerence and hostile acts," the King said.

President Reagan called his meeting with the King "very productive" and said Jordan was moving "courageously forward" in the search for peace.

"The time is to begin is now," Mr. Reagan declared. He added that he was confident that issues standing in the way of a settlement could be resolved.

Jordan has been asking the United States to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation as a step towards broader Middle East talks, but U.S. reservations over which Palestinians would take part have prevented this.

Neither Mr. Reagan nor King Hussein mentioned the subject in remarks before the King left the White House after the one-hour meeting on Monday.

Mr. Reagan, who on Friday announced a proposal to sell a

large arms package for Jordan, said the Kingdom had not wavered from his policy of seeking a Middle East peace.

He said the arms package was important in meeting Jordan's defence needs "and as evidence that those who seek peace will not be left to the mercy of those who oppose it."

The package, totalling \$1.55 billion or \$1.9 billion depending on whether it includes F-20 or F-16 planes, faces strong opposition in Congress.

Mr. Reagan said the United States, Jordan and Israel shared the objective of direct negotiations "under appropriate auspices before the end of this year."

King Hussein on Monday reiterated his call for an international conference to act as an umbrella for peace talks. Israel and the United States oppose the proposal.

"There are complex and sensitive issues that must be resolved before actual negotiations can begin," Mr. Reagan said. "But I believe these issues can be resolved."

He said the United States would do all it could to maintain the momentum already achieved, much of it due to King Hussein's courage and vision.

King Hussein said his talks with Mr. Reagan were "as frank and honest as our friendship dictates."

He said he reiterated Jordan's commitment to a negotiated settlement within the context of an international conference and to the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which the United States regards as underpinning the peace process.

Observers said King Hussein's talks with Mr. Reagan on Monday were sure to have included an encouraging response from Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres to the King's offer of peace negotiations.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said on Sunday he was encouraged that Mr. Peres had welcomed King Hussein's offer, even though it was rejected by Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Mr. Peres' main coalition partner.

While Mr. Shultz said any Jordanian delegation to peace talks must have Palestinian representation, he said the Reagan administration remains opposed to a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) presence in the negotiations.

Defending his proposal to sell arms to Jordan, Mr. Reagan said on Monday he assured King Hussein "he could count on us."

The administration maintains that the arms, including 40 advanced jet fighter planes and Hawk mobile anti-aircraft missiles, are essential to defend Jordan against any external threat.

The National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA) said on Monday that a poll of all 100 Senate offices indicates a Senate vote on arms sales to Jordan would be close on the first round but that it would go along with the administration.



SAUDI LEADER VISITS RSS: Prince Salman bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia, who is currently on a visit to Jordan upon the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, is briefed on the activities and programmes of the electronic centre at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) during a visit he paid to the RSS on Monday. The Regent accompanied him during the visit (See story on page 3)

Muslim-Christian forum pledges joint efforts towards upholding family links

AMMAN (J.T.) — A three-day session of Muslim-Christian dialogue ended here on Monday with a pledge to jointly fight all aspects and elements that cause family instability, and disintegration and work against the "alienation of the youth from their families and the neglect and abuse of children by their parents."

A statement issued at the end of the meeting, which was opened by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Saturday, called for "sustained and imaginative efforts to evoke the idealism of youth in the building of more just and a more harmonious world."

The meeting was attended by 40 Muslim and Christian scholars from Jordan, Malaysia, Kuwait, Iraq, the United States, Holland, Lebanon, Italy, France, Britain and Egypt.

Following is the full text of the statement issued on Monday.

Dialogue between Christians and Muslims concerning the contemporary issues of the family and of youth is appropriately rooted in

affirmations about shared moral, ethical and spiritual values. Our monotheistic religious beliefs, different as they are and will remain on important matters of doctrine and practice, give us a realistic and constructive basis from which to seek solutions to the urgent problems that threaten the stability of our families, undermine the future of our youth and weaken the structures of our respective societies.

Crime and juvenile delinquency, poverty and famine, divorce and the breakdown of families, sexual permissiveness and drug abuse, exploitation and brutality towards women and children — these are social ills against which we all must struggle.

Here are problems that cry out for sustained, tough-minded but creative treatment. Material improvements, in terms of architecture and town planning, health care, social services, and economic development, all need to be related to fundamental beliefs about the nature of man and the moral law. Basic ideas and ideals,

or their absence, have consequences in our individual, family and community lives. Our great religious traditions, properly understood and interpreted for our times, can provide guidance in our perplexity.

Because so many Christians know little about Islam and so many Muslims lack understanding of Christianity — and indeed so many on each side lack comprehension of their own traditions — it may be helpful to summarise our major common affirmations. We may phrase these matters in different ways and interpret them variously but, essentially, we share these basic beliefs:

— We live in a universe and on a planet ruled by God.

— This God is one, the universal, all-wise, all-powerful and merciful 'creator of us all.

— God, has revealed to mankind the essential laws by which individual behaviour and the conduct of society should be governed.

(Continued on page 3)

Tawheed defences weakening in Tripoli port, assaulters claim

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The fundamentalist Islamic Unification Movement's (Tawheed) defence of Tripoli appeared to weaken on Monday as pro-Syrian militias reported big advances on the third day of their assault on the north Lebanese city.

The attackers said a 300-man force was besieging the heavily-defended port area after an early-morning advance and it might fall any time.

Spokesmen for two of the leftist militias said attacks began before dawn with artillery support from Syrian-held hills and punched through defence lines at the city's southern edge and in the northeast.

Communications with Tripoli were cut for the second day and it was not immediately possible to verify the reports independently. But the militias admitted during the first two days' fighting that they had failed to advance very far.

Four Syrian-backed militias launched a big drive against Tawheed on Saturday after it rejected

proposals for Syrian troops to enter and pacify the city under a year-old militia disarmament pact.

Challenging Syrian influence in Lebanon, Tawheed leader Sheikh Saeed Shaaban said Syria was preparing a massacre in Tripoli and his men would only disarm when other militias did.

Fires burned out of control and casualties bled to death on the streets as Tawheed fighters pined down an estimated 3,000 attackers at two other fronts.

Governor Iskandar Ghubril fled the city to a makeshift headquarters on its outskirts. He told state-run Beirut Radio by telephone that "dozens of casualties lay uncared for in the streets."

"I can't provide figures and I can't give an accurate picture of the progress of the fighting beyond saying it is very savage. All communications with the interior of the city are severed," Mr. Ghubril said.

Hospitals appealed for a brief ceasefire to remove decaying corpses from the streets and said they

had run out of plasma to treat new casualties.

A telephone caller describing himself as Tawheed's Beirut spokesman told the Associated Press without giving his name that the movement held all its positions on the outskirts, the port and inside the gutted city.

"We shall fight to the last drop of blood," the caller said. "Our dead go to heaven and theirs to hell."

He said unless the leftist attacks on the city were quickly stopped Tawheed will "counterattack beyond the city in all directions."

Tawheed fighters were still putting up fierce resistance on Monday and fighting and shelling was particularly heavy during the morning in the southern sector.

The pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party (ADP) said its men broke through Tawheed defences in the northeast before dawn and a spokesman for the Syrian Nationalist Social Party (SNSP) in

4 Soviet officials abducted in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Gunmen kidnapped three Soviet diplomats and the embassy doctor on Monday in street holdups in west Beirut, police said.

An eyewitness who saw one of the two incidents told Reuter gunmen fired two or three shots at the feet of two Soviet diplomats who tried to resist capture. They were bundled into a car and driven away.

The abductions were the first of Soviet officials in the Lebanese capital where 14 Westerners — including American and French diplomats — are missing after being seized by gunmen in the past 20 months.

Police said Soviet embassy Commercial Representative Valery Mirkov and Attaché Oleg Svirid were seized together while driving in west Beirut.

Consular Secretary Arkady Katakov and embassy doctor Nikolai Sirski were seized in another car in a different west Beirut district, the police added.

A Soviet embassy spokesman, who declined to be identified, said: "We are making no comment. We have contacted the concerned authorities in Lebanon."

The shadowy "Islamic Jihad" (holy war) organisation says it holds six Americans and four Frenchmen among the 14 missing Westerners seized in and around west Beirut.

The rightist Voice of Lebanon linked the kidnapping to a threat by Islamic Jihad Sunday to strike against leftists supporting a Syrian-backed offensive to wipe out fundamentalist Muslim fighters in Tripoli. Lebanon's second largest city.

The leftists include the pro-Moscow Lebanese Communist Party.

An anonymous caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad telephoned Beirut's independent An Nahar daily Sunday and declared: "We warn all those besieging Tripoli of our retaliation."

The kidnappings came a day after a caller claiming to represent Islamic Jihad told a Western news agency that some of the six kidnapped Americans held by the group will be produced at a news conference. He did not say when or where the hostages would appear. There have been no "Islamic Jihad" statements since then.

U.K. unions seek to avert Labour clash

BOURNEMOUTH, England (R) — Britain's top trade unions met behind the scenes at the Labour conference on Monday to decide where they stand on a forthcoming clash between party leader Neil Kinnock and coalminers' leader Arthur Scargill.

The five-day conference that opened on Sunday has so far been dominated by Mr. Kinnock's bid to tame the party's left wing in an attempt to attract moderate voters.

The battle will be fought on Wednesday when Mr. Scargill will propose that a future Labour government must pay back £1.5 million (\$2.1 million) in fines imposed on miners and their union during a year-long strike that ended in March.

Mr. Scargill's National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) needs a two-thirds majority in the debate to turn the proposal into Labour Party policy.

The leadership won a substantial victory on Monday when the conference overwhelmingly rejected moves to set up separate sections within the party for black and Asian members.

Botha stresses reform, but rejects votes for all

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (R) — South African President P.W. Botha on Monday reaffirmed his commitment to political reform, but rejected the idea of votes for all in this multi-racial nation torn by anti-apartheid unrest.

Mr. Botha, who gave few details of how changes could be carried out in white minority-ruled South Africa, attacked foreign pressure for faster political changes in the wake of riots in the country's non-white townships.

Mr. Botha said in a speech at the Cape Province congress of his ruling white National Party (N.P.) that it was outgrowing what he called negative aspects of apartheid, the system of racial segregation.

But he again ruled out a one-person-one-vote democracy in a unitary state, and dismissed the outlawed African National Congress (ANC) resistance movement as a communist-controlled organisation whose victory over his government would be "a dark day for South Africa."

He renewed bitter attacks on foreign pressure for faster reform, but added: "I am the first to concede that the process of adjustment and change is still far from completion."

Mr. Botha's congress speeches have been closely watched amid intense domestic and foreign pressure for change to give a more direct political voice to the country's voteless black majority.

After the first congress in Durban, Natal, last month the South African currency plunged and the country's economic crisis deepened when Mr. Botha's speech failed to meet international expectations.

But on Sept. 11 in Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, he announced plans to restore South African citizenship to millions of blacks made foreigners here by the creation of nominally independent tribal homelands.

At the Pretoria Transvaal congress he attacked foreign critics for interfering in South African affairs.

Mr. Botha renewed these attacks Monday, commenting bitterly that racial segregation policies were started not by his fellow Afrikaners but by British colonialism before the founding of the National Party in 1914.

"The whites who settled in South Africa did not exterminate the non-whites to a minority in numbers as in the U.S. and Australia," he added.

Israelis besiege Hebron after shooting Arab woman

OCCUPIED WEST BANK (Agencies) — The Israeli army on Monday maintained a curfew on the West Bank town of Hebron after a soldier shot and wounded a Palestinian woman at a roadblock on Sunday.

The army imposed the curfew on Saturday after a spate of attacks on Israeli military vehicles and on Monday Israeli soldiers were conducting house-to-house searches. Reports said a number of Palestinians were arrested in the last two days.

In the neighbouring town of Halhoul, the army lifted a curfew that had been imposed last week but reports spoke of damages to Arab property and Arab vehicles, caused by a rampage by armed Jewish settlers following an ambush on an Israeli bus carrying settlers on Thursday.

Israel Television said a Palestinian woman was hit in the shoulder by an Israeli bullet after an Israeli army patrol fired at a local car that failed to stop at a roadblock.

The incident followed a grenade attack on an Israeli patrol in Hebron on Saturday. The grenade missed its target, but killed a 13-year-old Palestinian boy and wounded an unknown number of Israeli soldiers.

Earlier on Sunday, Israel's supreme court upheld a military order for the expulsion from the West Bank of three Palestinians for planning "hostile activity" against Israel.

Felicia Langer, lawyer for the three men, said that she would try to get a stay of execution before the expulsion orders take effect Tuesday.

The expulsion orders were the first to be upheld against residents of the West Bank since 1980. Mrs. Langer said.

Reagan to hold Western summit before meeting Gorbachev

BONN (R) — President Reagan will hold a summit of the seven leading Western nations in New York on Oct. 24 as a prelude to his talks with Soviet Communist Party chief Mikhail Gorbachev in November, the Bonn government said Monday.

A spokesman said Chancellor Helmut Kohl had received a letter from Mr. Reagan outlining his plans for the New York meeting and inviting him to attend.

The spokesman said the leaders of the seven nations which take part in the annual Western economic summits would be at the meeting.

These are the U.S., Canada, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Japan. The European Commission, which normally attends the Western summits, would not be invited, he added.

The spokesman said the aim of the meeting was to draw Washington's allies into U.S. preparations for the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20. He gave no further details.

A spokesman for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said he had received a letter on Monday from U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz pledging that Washington would closely consult its allies on its stance in arms talks with Moscow.

The letter outlined the Soviet Union's latest proposals for a sharp cut in nuclear arsenals, presented at the Geneva arms negotiations between the two powers on Monday (See page 8).

Iraq reports 17th raid on Kharg, attack on ship

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Iraq said on Monday its warplanes launched another attack on Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal in the Gulf and attacked a large naval target — the term usually applied to oil tankers or large merchant ships.

A military spokesman said the destructive attack, the 17th since mid-August, was launched at 0400 GMT.

Gulf shipping sources say the repeated attacks on Kharg have already seriously hampered Iran's capacity to keep up oil exports needed to finance its war with Iraq.

In a second statement, the spokesman said Iraqi aircraft had launched a "destructive" attack on a large naval target some 25 minutes after the raid on Kharg.

Earlier on Monday, Iraq said its troops had thrown back a new Iranian offensive in the northern sector of the Gulf war front.

A military spokesman said the Iraqi Fifth Army Corps repelled an attack in at least brigade strength early Monday, "preventing it even approaching advanced Iraqi positions."

The spokesman gave no exact location for the battle, which he said began at around 0410 local (0010 GMT) and lasted just over two hours.

The northern warfront witnessed a big Iranian offensive on Sept. 9, when Iraq said it repelled a 10-hour attack over a 50-kilometre front in north-east Iraq.

The commander of the Fifth Army Corps, Major-General Ziauddin Jamal told reporters who visited the front that Iran had failed to take any Iraqi territory, though Iran claimed to have occupied over 45 square kilometres of Iraqi ground.

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Sudan names Garang as one of three failed coup leaders

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese Defence Minister Osman Abdullah Muhammad Monday named the leaders of an attempted coup in Khartoum four days ago as John Garang, Yagoub Ismail and Youssef Kouwa.

Col. Garang is the leader of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) fighting government troops in the south of the country. Ismail is a dissident soldier-politician from the Fur tribe of west Sudan and Kouwa an exiled intellectual from the Nuba tribe of southern Kordofan province. The non-Arab Fur and Nuba are the largest single tribal elements in the Sudanese army, where the coup attempt began with mutinies by two small groups of soldiers in Khartoum North and nearby Omdurman. Gen. Muhammad told the official Sudan News Agency (SUNA) that Col. Garang, Ismail and Kouwa would have flown to Khartoum from a foreign capital if the first stages of the attempted coup had been successful. He did not

name the capital. The Sudanese transitional authorities, who themselves came to power through a coup last April against President Jaafar Numeiri, have said last week's attempt had "ethnic motives." This is seen as a reference to the longstanding cultural conflict between Arab northerners and non-Arab Sudanese in the south and west. At least 162 people have been arrested in connection with the takeover attempt, including Nuba opposition politician Philip Abbas Ghoboush, six of his party members and 50 mutinous soldiers. A night curfew was clamped on Khartoum on Saturday after statements that the conspiracy was still a threat, but security sources said there had been no disturbances in the capital since then.

The defence minister told SUNA the Sudanese army was close to breaking an SPLA blockade of the southern town of Bor, under siege by Col. Garang's forces since mid-summer. He said this would enable the army to reopen the road between Juba, the southern capital, and Bor, on the Nile 1,100 kilometres south of Khartoum. In Nasser, a town on the Sobat River north of Bor, the rebels were bringing in more men to encircle government troops but there was no fighting, Gen. Muhammad said. He added that the army was observing a policy of firing only in self defence, still hoping to persuade Col. Garang to begin peace talks with Khartoum. In an interview published Monday in the Abu Dhabi daily Al Itihad, Gen. Muhammad said his government had not abandoned the option of a dialogue with Col. Garang. He also said the attempted coup, based on tribal and racial attitudes, had "almost turned

Sudan into another Lebanon." Meanwhile Sudanese strongman Gen. Abdul Rahman Swaredhah on Sunday assured Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in a telephone call that his government was in full control of the situation in Sudan following a failed coup attempt. Cairo Television said Mr. Mubarak initiated the phone call from Paris after his arrival there from a visit to the United States. "Egypt will not permit any foreign intervention in Sudan," the broadcast quoted Mr. Mubarak as saying in Paris. In Cairo, Prime Minister Ali Lutfi also condemned the aborted coup attempt which Sudanese authorities said was masterminded by Ethiopian-backed south Sudan rebels. "We condemn any foreign interference which affects the security and sovereignty of Sudan," Mr. Lutfi told reporters. Egypt and Sudan are committed to a nine-year-old joint defence treaty.



REGENT ATTENDS MILITARY EXERCISES: His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, on Monday watches military exercises performed by a group of Armed Forces formations and the Royal Jordanian Airforce (Petra photo)

Spain expels Polisario after release of fishermen

MADRID (Agencies) — Spain has ordered the expulsion of representatives of the Western Sahara Polisario Front in a response to an attack by Polisario guerrillas on Spanish vessels off Morocco eight days ago. As six fishermen captured by the guerrillas returned to Spain, the Foreign Ministry condemned the "criminal" attack on a trawler and a navy patrol boat in which a fisherman and a petty officer were killed.

"The government has taken a very serious view of the attack and has resolved to expel all members of the Polisario and to close their offices in Spain," Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez Ordóñez told Spanish radio Sunday. The fishermen arrived in Malaga in southern Spain. The body of a seventh fisherman, who died from injuries suffered in the Polisario attack on their trawler, is also being flown home. The Polisario, fighting Morocco for the independence of Western Sahara, released the hostages Saturday at a secret location south of Tindouf, Algeria.

The guerrillas said they attacked the vessels by mistake, taking them for Moroccan boats, and warned Spain to keep its navy clear of the former Spanish territory of Western Sahara. The Spanish National News Agency quoted crew members as saying Sunday their vessel had been flying a Moroccan flag when attacked off the Moroccan-Mauritania border. There was no explanation why they were flying the flag. Fishermen from the Canary Islands frequently trawl the sardine rich banks off the Moroccan coast. They occasionally have trouble with Moroccan naval patrols, who accuse them of violating Moroccan waters. Polisario guerrillas have been fighting Morocco since 1975 for control of what was formerly Spanish Sahara.

Iran reportedly bought Chinese arms

LONDON (R) — Iran signed a deal to buy 40 ground-to-ground missiles from China earlier this year but received only 15 of them, the British newspaper the Observer reported. The newspaper, quoting sources in the arms trade, said Sunday China was reluctant to be identified as a supplier, fearing pressure from the United States, and insisted that none of the missiles he used until all 40 had been delivered.

Iran could not afford to wait and began firing them at the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, as soon as the first 15 arrived, it said, adding that the Chinese immediately suspended further deliveries.

According to the Observer, the missiles were an upgraded Chinese version of the Soviet Scud with a range of about 300 kilometres. The Iranian National News Agency IRNA reported the Observer story but did not say whether it was correct.

Tawheed defences weakening, assaulters claim

(Continued from page 1)

Beirut said its men simultaneously pushed forward in the south. Beirut Radio quoted ADP chief Ali Elaid saying his men attacked from the northeast to seize a central city district and a local Tawheed headquarters.

The ADP has fought fierce periodic battles with Tawheed along heavily-fortified frontlines in the area for nearly two years. Their last battle began on Sept. 15, prompting Syrian efforts to disarm both militias. The ADP agreed to disarm but Tawheed refused and fighting raged for two weeks until the other pro-Syrian militias joined it to break Tawheed's hold on the city, Lebanon's

second biggest with some 700,000 people. The SNSP spokesman said a three-pronged pre-dawn assault by 300 of its men broke into built-up areas on the southern edge of town where fierce defence had held them off since Saturday. Three groups of 100 men each pushed several hundred metres up the main southern boulevard into the city, thrusting through orange groves to the west and along a small coast road.

One squad planted its flag on the municipality building and linked up with another to relieve besieged SNSP headquarters buildings nearby, the spokesman said. The three groups then began fighting their way towards the port district, taking a Tawheed post

S. African Jews encouraged to come to Israel

LONDON — In the past three months some 250 Jewish families have approached the South African Zionist Federation with enquiries about emigrating to Israel, according to Professor Moshe Shalom of Israel's Hebrew University, who has just started a two-year sabbatical in Johannesburg. "It is not a flood, and there is no panic. But there is apprehension," the Jerusalem Post quoted him as saying. Shalom, who was former Israeli Premier Menachem Begin's adviser on Arab affairs, said that there were two prevailing views of the future amongst South Africa's 120,000 Jews. The liberal-left sees "the revolution" coming, and believes

that there is no future for the country's whites. In contrast, the "sober, Jewish leadership" believes that change will emerge from a long process of negotiation between blacks and whites. The biggest impact on the Jewish community of the unrest in South Africa has been on businessmen in Port Elizabeth, who sold mainly to the blacks and have been hard-hit by the black boycott of white businesses. "Many of those businessmen are beginning to think about Israel," said Shalom. Generally, however, Australia, Canada, the United States and other English-speaking countries are viewed more favourably than

Israel as potential destinations for emigration. Israel's economic crisis is the main factor behind the reluctance of South African Jews to settle there. Shalom felt, however, that a recent decision by the University of Witwatersrand could lead to a surge in emigration to Israel. The university has approved in principle a scheme that would allow students to spend their second year at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem and receive full credit for doing so. As part of the arrangement, however, the Hebrew University would be required to adjust its overseas student curriculum to the South African curriculum. "That

could bring hundreds of Jewish students," declared Shalom. The crisis in South Africa is of enormous interest to the Israeli government, which hopes that it might spark an exodus to Israel of South African Jews. Prime Minister Shimon Peres has instructed Avraham Burg, his adviser on diaspora affairs, and Yacov Tsar, the immigration minister, to prepare plans for the absorption of South African Jews. The Jewish Agency, meanwhile, has appointed a special team of officials to encourage South African Jews to emigrate to Israel, rather than to other countries — Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding (CAABU).

Jezzine lives in fear of attack

By Andrew Tarnowski
Reuters

JEZZINE, Lebanon — Perched upon a precipice amid dramatic mountain scenery, this beleaguered Christian town has lived for months in fear of an assault by opposition forces. Jezzine's leaders, some of whom complain bitterly of its abandonment by government, army and Falangist leaders in Beirut, say its survival is the last slim hope for restoring confessional co-existence in South Lebanon after the turmoil that followed Israel's withdrawal last spring.

For five months an Israeli-backed militia has defended Jezzine and 55 surrounding villages against opposition forces, which last April seized 16 villages near the southern port of Sidon, destroying several. The opposition fighters who seized 24 villages further north, attacked after Falangist militiamen from Beirut shelled Sidon following the Israeli pullout and then withdrew.

"With the opposition only 40 kilometres away, fighting can often be heard from Jezzine to Antioch, the Israeli-held and armed 'South Lebanon Army' (SLA) defends the town.

Jezzine leaders say the SLA's protection is an embarrassing and dangerous association with Israel and they question Israeli motives in retaining influence so far north of the border. But they say they have no choice while threatened by opposition forces. "We didn't choose the SLA but were forced by circumstances," said parliamentary deputy Edmond Rizk. The 400-500 SLA men defending the town are local recruits, "our people, not Israeli" agents, "our sons", he added. Its 25,000 population still swarmed

by refugees from the devastated villages. Jezzine is one of three prominent Christian towns left isolated by civil war in Druze or Muslim regions, and the last whose fate still is to be settled. The others, Deir Al Zor in the Shouf Mountains and Zahle in the eastern Bekaa Valley, have stopped fighting and are now under Druze and Syrian control respectively. Jezzine's leaders hope for a pact with the Opposition that would avert disaster and let their town, too, drop out of the war.

"This region always represented Lebanon's co-existence, with all confessions living together with no problems," Mr. Rizk said. It had 100,000 inhabitants, six of its villages were Muslim or Druze and five were confessionally mixed, he added. Former deputy Jean Azziz told Reuters: "If Jezzine is devastated and the Christians are chased from their villages, the last citadel of co-existence in Lebanon will fall and Christians will have no more political existence."

Mr. Rizk and other Jezzine residents expressed anger at the government. "We have made hundreds of calls for the army to come but they were all ignored," he said.

He bitterly derided Falangist chiefs in Beirut as "rustic guards" incapable of leadership. The Beirut government leaders were also "men to condemn because they refused to let U.N. troops deploy before the Israeli retreat," he added. Before evacuating most of South Lebanon this year Israel proposed deployment of U.N. troops to avert sectarian bloodshed. Beirut said its army would secure the region, but the few troops it sent failed to avert disaster. A Jezzine civil servant blamed

"all the big shots" for the town's plight. "(President Amin) Gemayel, the Pope didn't do anything... the Christians of the north aren't worth a thing," he said. But Mr. Azziz said the July visit of French Cardinal Roger Etchegaray, sent by Pope John Paul II to examine the plight of Jezzine's Christians, had "sounded an enormous alarm bell" and made Jezzine an international issue. "Many howls wanted to sweep on the drive," Mr. Azziz said, "but they don't agree with each other any more," referring to rifts within the opposition that have emerged since April.

Snarled in Sidon said Druze militia chief Walid Junblatt does not want Shi'ites to take Jezzine and link up with other Shi'ites in the Bekaa Valley and encircle his fiefdom. "Walid Junblatt has told me 'I will not enter Jezzine and I will permit no one to enter Jezzine,'" Mr. Azziz said.

Despite having sacked Christian villages and churches and driven thousands of refugees into Jezzine, the Druze now had a good neighbour policy towards the town, residents said. "We think the Druze are the best allies," a chauffeur said. "We don't trust the Muslim extremists, but the Druze are more disciplined and we wouldn't mind them taking over."

Mr. Azziz and Mr. Rizk said there were also hopeful talks with some Sidon Muslims. "Perhaps the old good neighbourliness will prove stronger than what happened," Mr. Azziz said. "Everyone is convinced it's useless to continue the way of violence," Mr. Rizk added. "But the situation is still very delicate. Just a little nothing, a rumour, could upset everything and throw the whole region back into turmoil."

U.N. troops discover car bomb

TEL AVIV (AP) — United Nations peacekeepers in South Lebanon discovered an explosives-packed car rigged to detonate and blew it up safely, a spokesman said Monday.

The car was abandoned Saturday near a checkpoint manned by Irish soldiers from the 10-nation U.N. force near the village of Tebnine, about 16 kilometres north of the Israeli border, spokesman Timur Goksel said. He said the driver had probably abandoned the white Mercedes because it ran out of gasoline, the fuel tank was filled with about 80 kilograms of explosives, Goksel told the Associated Press.

It was the 11th car bomb or attempted car bomb in or near the Israeli designated "security zone" in South Lebanon in the past three months. Most blew up at roadblocks manned by the South Lebanon Army, an Israeli-backed Lebanese militia.

Egyptair stops flights to Khartoum

CAIRO (AP) — Egyptair, the national carrier, ordered suspension of its flights to Sudan Monday because of recurrent strikes by radio personnel at Khartoum Airport, an Egyptair official said.

The official, who demanded anonymity for professional reasons, said Egyptair's daily flights to Khartoum will resume "once the on-again-off-again strike by radio engineers and operators is over."

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8:05	News in Arabic
20:30	Arabic Series
21:00	Tomorrow's Programmes
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00	French Programme: Autour du monde en 80 jours
18:30	Les chiffres de lettres
18:45	News in French
19:15	Le vent du large
19:30	News in Hebrew
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21:30	News in English
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12:45	Pop Session Cont.
13:00	News Summary
14:00	Pop Session Cont.
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14:45	Country Music
18:00	Concert Hour
18:30	News Summary
19:00	Instrumentals
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19:45	Science Report
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18:00	News Summary
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19:00	Newsdesk
19:30	Date with a Star
20:00	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show Cont.
21:45	News Summary
22:00	Evening Show Cont.
22:30	News Summary
23:00	Evening Show Cont.
23:07	News Headlines
24:00	Close down

7:00	Newsdesk 7:30: The Sacred Choir
7:45	Programme Review 7:55: Reflections
8:00	World News 8:30: 24 Hours
8:45	News Summary 9:00: New Ideas 9:00: Book Choice 9:05: The World Today
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10:30	News Summary 10:35: Zoo Walk UK 10:45: Network U.K. 11:00: World News 11:05: Reflections 11:15: The Pointe Belt 11:30: The Art of Peter Peers 12:00: World News 12:05: Sports Review 12:15: The World Today 12:30: Financial News 12:40: Look Ahead 12:45: What's New 12:50: News Summary: Discovery 12:55: Johnson and Clippes 14:00: World News 14:05: News about Britain 14:15: Wives of the Great Commanders 14:20: Scotland 14:30: Sports International 15:00: Radio Newsdesk 15:15: The UN — Rhetoric and Reality 15:40: Sports Round-up 16:00: World News 16:05: 24 Hours: News Summary 16:30: America at the Proms 16:45: Recording of the Week 17:00: Outlook 17:00: The Sacred Choir 18:00: Newsdesk 18:15: Only 5 Women 18:30: World News 18:35: Commentary 18:45: The State of the Vatican 19:00: The World Today 20:00: World News 20:05: 24 Hours 20:15: Scotland 21:00: Sports Round-up 21:05: Newsdesk 21:30: Johnson and Clippes 21:40: The Farming World 22:00: News Summary: Outlook 22:30: Sports Report 22:45: That's That's That's 23:00: World News 23:05: 24 Hours: News Summary 23:30: The State of the Vatican 24:00: News Summary: Personal Story 00:10: Book Choice 00:15: International News 00:30: Sports Review 00:45: News: The World Today 01:15: A Letter from Scotland 01:30: Financial News 01:45: Reflections 01:55: Sports Round-up 02:00: World News 02:05: Commentary 02:15: The Falconer's Tale 02:30: The UN — Rhetoric and Reality

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9:30	Musik USA 9:40: News 9:50: Focus 9:55: Special English News & Features 20:00: News 20:30: Newsline
20:30	Magazine Show 21:00: News 21:10: Newsline 21:15: Special English News & Features 22:00: News 22:30: Newsline
22:30	Musik USA 23:00: News 23:30: News & Editorial 23:45: Musik USA Jazz 24:00: News 24:15: World Report

NEWS IN BRIEF

Prince Hassan condoles Brig. Hawwa

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, deputised Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to convey his condolences to retired Brigadier Jubran Hawwa on the death of his wife.

Fayez receives Iraqi speaker

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akraf Al Fayez Monday conferred in his office with his Iraqi counterpart Sa'doun Hamadi. The two officials discussed the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war and current Arab affairs. Mr. Fayez praised the heroic stand of the Iraqi people and armed forces in the face of Iranian aggression and Dr. Hamadi voiced appreciation for Jordan's support to Iraq and expressed support for His Majesty King Hussein's efforts in support of Arab causes.

Majali receives Bulgarian envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education Abdul Wahab Al Majali Monday met with Bulgarian Ambassador in Amman Dimitar Tchortajev. During the meeting the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the possibility of expanding cooperation in cultural and scientific fields.

Nsour leaves for World Bank meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Ahdullah Nsour will leave Amman today heading a Jordanian delegation to take part in the annual meetings of the World Bank, scheduled to be held in the South Korean capital of Seoul. The week-long meetings will discuss the bank's annual report and next year's budget. The delegation comprises Ministry of Industry and Trade Under-Secretary Mohammad Al Saqqaf, economic advisor at the Prime Ministry Dr. Fayez Al Tarawneh and Ministry of Planning Assistant Secretary General Nabeel Al Sweiss.

Taxi hits two parked cars

AMMAN (J.T.) — A road accident on the University of Jordan Road resulted in the damage of three cars but caused no casualties. The accident was caused by a speeding taxi, heading towards Amman from Sweileh, which hit two cars parked in front of the Jordan Times building and owned by newspaper staff. The driver claimed that the bonnet of the taxi flew open, completely blocking his view of the road ahead.

Jordan, Bahrain to make first contact via Arabsat today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Bahrain will Tuesday make the first commercial contact through Arabsat, the Arab satellite owned and operated by the Arab Satellite Communications Organisation.

Muslim-Christian dialogue concludes

Continued from page 1)

— We are all called to submit ourselves to the will of God.
— We are all accountable to God and subject to divine judgement.
— We are all equal before God, who is a God of justice.

— We are all the beneficiaries of the mercy of God, the Compassionate One.
— We affirm the divine ordination of marriage and the central role of the family in transmitting essential moral and spiritual values and in building effective communities and a healthy society.

— We hold that God has willed the family to be a covenant of mutual love and support, to be the proper environment for the begetting and rearing of God-fearing and decent children.

— Recognising the value for young people of opportunities to meet and talk together across boundaries of religion and race, we recommend that ways be found for coordinating the research and efforts of various Muslim and Christian centres concerned about problems of youth and the family.

— Recognising that questions of family life and matters related to family solidarity, marriage breakdown, divorce, abortion and the population question cannot adequately be discussed by men alone, this consultation asks that Muslim and Christian women be invited to meet to consider these matters.

— Economic, social, and political factors influence family life and can place obstacles which hinder families from carrying out their God-given goals. We recommend joint studies by Christians and Muslims to address the problems of the family in these contexts.

On the basis of these shared beliefs, we acknowledge our individual and group responsibilities to combat those forces, influences and changes which produce family instability and disintegration. We affirm the necessity, in our homes, in our schools, in our communities, to work against the alienation of the youth from their families and the neglect and abuse of children and youth by their parents. We urge sustained and imaginative efforts to evoke the idealism of youth in the building of a just and a more harmonious world.

We must not close our eyes to the evils of the real world, but rather reaffirm our conviction that this is God's world and we are His people. And we must not lose hope in what we can do, submitting to His will, in building stronger families and a better world.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, and Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on Monday visit the National Geographic Centre (Petra photo)

W. German company to design irrigation water control system

AMMAN (Petra) — A West German company will draw up designs and plans for the installation of an automatic control system for irrigating land in the Jordan Valley in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman Monday.

The German company offering the technical consultancy services will provide a central monitoring system to control the flow of water from springs, rivers, dams, reservoirs, the East Ghor Canal and artesian wells to fields under cultivation. The West German government is granting Jordan a loan to help finance the JD 2 million project which is expected to be completed in two years.

The agreement was signed by Jordan Valley Authority President Munther Haddadin and the manager of the West German company.

Agriculture Ministry to attend food aid meetings in Rome

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture will take part in the meetings of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) which will convene in Rome between Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 to discuss food aid programmes for Third World countries.

Mr. Ahmad Al Rimawi, director of the Highland Development Programme in Jordan, will represent the ministry at the meetings. Before his departure Monday, Mr. Rimawi said that the committee will review its policies towards food aid projects and will make an assessment of current programmes being implemented around the world.

The committee will also endorse several new programmes, including one for developing highland areas in Jordan. A UNDP team which visited the Kingdom in April received a request from the Jordanian government to extend the mandate of the programme for a fourth year, Mr. Rimawi said.

Jordan has submitted a request through the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) for aid to reclaim some 100,000 dunums of land owned by small farmers through terracing and tree planting schemes to reduce soil erosion. The project also includes 100,000 dunums of government-owned land which will be planted with forest trees between 1986 and 1990.

According to Mr. Rimawi, the WFP has granted Jordan JD 17.5 million worth of food supplies in the course of implementing earlier projects.

Art of Ikebana comes to Amman show

By Suemi Nomura
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Those interested in flowers or the Japanese art of flower arranging Ikebana, will this week have the opportunity to see the skills of master Japanese flower arranger professor Shugetsu Minami who is in Amman upon an invitation from the Japanese Embassy in Jordan. He will participate in the 12th annual International Flower Show, which will be held on Oct. 1-3 under the patronage of Her Royal Highness Queen Zein Al-Sbaraf, the Queen Mother. The flower show is sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) in cooperation with Ikebana International.

Prof. Minami is the director of the Saga School of Ikebana, and was appointed counsellor of the Japan Ikebana Art Association in 1976. For the last two years, he has demonstrated the art of Ikebana in America, East and West Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Holland and many other countries in Europe and the Middle East. He was awarded the Medal of Art and Medal of the Golden Rose in Yugoslavia and the New Medal from the Hokkaido Academy of Art in Japan. He was also recognised by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in

Japan for his services and contributions towards international cultural activities.

History of Ikebana

The art of Ikebana originated long ago in Japanese history. It started with poets admiring flowers and transferring their feelings into poems. Later people started to use flowers for seasonal and religious events and gradually certain rules were established, until Ikebana art finally took its form in the 14th Century.

For Japanese people, Ikebana is a part of their daily life and they practice the art with loving care. Ikebana is not only their hobby, but it is also a must for their religious and social ceremonies.

Asked about the characteristics of Ikebana, Prof. Minami said: "The idea of flower arrangement is to convey one's mind to others through natural flowers with quiet elegance. So flowers arranged are no longer materialistic but become a spiritual symbol. When the viewers get the message, which the flowers carry, and when they have a deep spiritual and emotional appreciation, the work of Ikebana is completed."

Outlining the principles of Ikebana he said: "The idea is based on a view of the universe which is heaven, earth with man in-

between. Through Ikebana, one tries to express a harmonised beauty of heaven, earth and man. In other words, Ikebana is a way to search for the source of life."

Prof. Minami said that flowers in the western method of arranging are used with the purpose of enjoying them visually in full blossom, while Ikebana is a combination of trees, plants and flowers, caring for the stage of blossoming from bud into full flower. "It is a process of birth to death in a flower's life" he said.

World-wide interest

Regarding the reaction of people around the world towards Ikebana, Prof. Minami said that people have expressed great interest in Ikebana and he noted that many have started to realise the deep philosophy behind this beautiful art.

Difficulty in demonstrating Ikebana in foreign countries lies in finding the right kind of trees and flowers, but with Prof. Minami's touch, simple and ordinary-looking trees and flowers are given certain meanings and appear very extraordinary.

This is his first visit to Amman and he will be demonstrating his art at the Royal Culture Centre on Oct. 1 and at the YWCA on Oct. 3.

Islamic fund, judges and students aid drought victims

AMMAN (Petra) — The Zakat Fund (Islamic tithe) has donated JD 5,000 to drought and famine victims in Sudan. The decision was taken during a meeting held Monday under the chairmanship of Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs and the fund's chairman Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat. The initiative is in response to appeals by His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to support the drought-hit people of Sudan.

Islamic judges have donated two working day's pay and employees at Islamic courts in the East and West Banks of Jordan have contributed one day's pay to the drought victims in Sudan. During a meeting held Monday under the chairmanship of Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Mohammad Mheilan, the judges expressed their appreciation to the King and the Crown Prince for their Islamic gesture to provide aid to drought victims in Sudan. They issued a statement which called on the public to offer all possible support to their brothers in Sudan to relieve their suffering.

At Yarmouk University, student societies are collecting donations from university students for the drought victims in Sudan.

Regent, Prince Salman visit RSS, geographic centre

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Monday accompanied Prince Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia on a visit to the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) where they met with RSS President Fakhreddin Al Daghestani and RSS officials.

Prince Hassan and the Saudi guest were briefed on the RSS, its programmes and services to the local community and its contribution to national development plans.

The visitors watched a documentary film on the RSS and its activities, which outlined scientific projects being conducted in cooperation with Arab and friendly states. They also inspected the electronic services centre and were briefed on its programmes.

Later, Prince Hassan and the Saudi guest visited the Jordan National Geographic Centre (JNGC) where they met with its director Brigadier Ra'fat Al Majali and directors of various departments. They heard a briefing on the centre's activities, its services and cooperation with Arab and foreign geographic centres. Brig. Majali spoke about the prospect of establishing cooperation with

the Saudi Arabian Geographic Centre.

Prince Hassan and Prince Salman were accompanied on the tour by Minister of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad and other officials.

On Sunday, Prince Hassan accompanied Prince Salman on a tour of the Jordan Valley region. Prince Salman, emir of Riyadh, arrived in Amman on Saturday on an official visit to Jordan in response to an invitation by Prince Hassan.

Prince Hassan, military delegations watch army exercises

Also Monday, Prince Hassan watched military exercises performed by a group of Armed Forces formations and the Royal Jordanian Airforce. The Crown Prince was briefed on the progress of the exercise and inspected the

formation's commands and front line units participating in the military exercise.

Attending the exercises with Prince Hassan were Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fahd Abu Taleb, visiting Turkish Chief of Staff General Najdat Arog and the accompanying delegation and visiting member of the Sudanese transitional military council and Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Mohammad Tawfiq Khalil and the accompanying delegation. The Turkish army chief of staff later visited the Fifth Royal Armoured Division and met with its commanders and senior officers. The Turkish, military chief and his delegation inspected an exhibition of military equipment and were briefed on the duties and training of the troops.

Later on Monday, Prince Salman and the accompanying delegation called at the Royal Academy for Islamic Civilisation Research (Al al-Bait Foundation). They were briefed by the foundation's President Nassereddin Al Assad on the academy's projects and plans including the publication of an Islamic Culture Encyclopedia.

CPF appeals for contributions to build integrated cerebral palsy centre

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Cerebral Palsy Foundation (CPF) Honorary President Laila Sharaf Monday called on the public to contribute towards the establishment of an integrated centre for the diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and education of children afflicted by cerebral palsy.

The centre could detect cerebral palsy in infants within six months of birth and this would help increase the possibility of full cure up to 90 per cent than that of seven and eight-year-old children, Mrs. Sharaf said.

In a press conference held to mark Cerebral Palsy Day on Oct. 3, Mrs. Sharaf said the centre, to be named after late Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf, would

be affiliated to the Ministry of Health so that it would be able to extend its services to all parts of the Kingdom.

Speaking at the conference, CPF President Fakhri Belbesi said that financial obstacles are the main problem delaying the establishment of the centre which has been planned since 1978. "At that time a feasibility study estimated the cost at JD 400,000, but today's estimates put the cost, in addition to two operational years, at JD 1 million," he said, adding that the available assets of the CPF are only around 20 per cent of this figure.

Speaking about the CPF, Dr. Belbesi said the foundation has treated 1,831 cases since its establishment at Al Hussein Medical Centre in 1977.

One of the CPF's main objectives is to spread public awareness about cerebral palsy. Prevention also plays a key role in combating cerebral palsy through proper ante-natal care and delivery services, including intensive care facilities for the new-born, as well as the prevention of accidents and immunisation, he said.

Two other centres have been completed; one in Zarqa which opened three years ago and the second in Irbid which has been operating since March 1985. Each centre cares for 300 cerebral palsy cases, Dr. Belbesi said.

He added that the foundation is in the process of opening a new centre in the south of the Kingdom to enable afflicted children from the south to receive treatment for cerebral palsy.

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The archaeology of our own time

By Rami G. Khouri

Like most people, I always return from a trip to Petra with a feeling of awe and exhilaration. The culture, art, technology and monuments of the ancient Nabataeans never cease to amaze me. It is always a humbling experience to wander among the stone remnants of this gifted Arab people that ruled the area of modern Jordan and much adjacent territory for some 500 years, between approximately 400 BC and 106 AD.

Even after the Nabataean capital at Petra was occupied by the Roman legions of the Emperor Trajan, and the Nabataean Kingdom was incorporated into the Roman Province of Arabia, Nabataean influences in art, religion, culture, trade and language continued to be felt in the area until around 400 AD.

My most recent trip to Petra last week has left me rather more contemplative than usual of things Nabataean, for I was privileged to join a four-day symposium of 40 eminent scholars who discussed the influence of Greco-Roman culture on Petra and other Arab caravan cities in the period from

400 BC-400 AD.

The historical record shows clearly that before the advent of Hellenism in this area in the late 4th Century BC, the caravan cities (Petra, Palmyra, Hatra, Qaryet Fan and many others) were not only commercial entrepôts that disseminated goods and financial power, but were also pivotal cultural centres from which radiated powerful impulses of art, religion and thought.

By the 2nd Century AD, a veneer of Greco-Roman culture was firmly stamped upon the Arabian or Oriental urban culture of the region, though indigenous Arab cultural strains continued to dominate the rural areas. By the 4th Century AD, another layer of culture was added to the already thick Middle Eastern mosaic in the form of the Christianity of the Byzantine Empire. By the 7th Century AD, with the rise of Islam, Arabism once again dominated the Middle East, and has done ever since. In brief, we were handed another chance, this time by our own people.

I mention this because of the parallels that we should draw from what happened here in antiquity and what is happening today. It seems to me that we are once again passing through a process of intense western and eastern impact on an indigenous Arab culture. Should historians and archaeologists gather in Petra or Amman again 2000 years from now to discuss the impact of western and eastern cultures on Arab civilisation in the last quarter of the 20th Century, they will have much to talk about.

Our contemporary development and our future destiny should not, however, be left to future historians to discuss in retrospect. We would do well to pre-empt the historians of the year 3085, and do our own analysis of how Arab culture is faring under the impact of foreign impulses.

In reviewing the historical record of the ancient Middle East, we see many trends that have contemporary parallels that should be of serious and immediate concern to us. If we aspire to a greater future than being a receptacle for foreign

tourists in the millennia to come. We are rightly impressed by our rich archaeological heritage of the remains of ancient civilisations, in the form of grand cities and hundreds of smaller villages that now speak silently, if in splendour nevertheless, of eras once great, people once powerful, and civilisations once proud.

My reaction at seeing a Jerash, Petra or Palmyra is always the same: How did these ancient people achieve such magnificence — and why did it disappear? The earth around is rich in the ruins of civilisations, cultures and powers that ultimately failed.

A closer examination of the historical record also shows that the ancient Middle East was also rich in political leaders who were defined; nation-states that relied for their survival on the military and economic support of powers far away, in Rome, Greece, Persia or elsewhere; economic systems that flourished on the basis of a badly exploited class of labourers, slaves or farmers; powerful nations that grew weak and vulnerable when

their forests were cut down, their water supplies failed, or their economic vulnerabilities were accentuated by ignoring the delicate balance between natural resources and economic/materialistic aspirations; and of once glorious city-states that ultimately collapsed because their illusory sense of strength, stability and durability camouflaged a political order based on privilege, inherited status, wealth and large-scale political disenfranchisement.

It could be argued that the Edomites and the Nabataeans never really had a chance in the face of the power of Rome, Babylon, Assyria or Persia, and that their eventual subjugation by foreign legions was inevitable. It could also be argued that the Nabataeans and other Arab cultures of the past were powerless in the face of the strong cultural and economic influences of conquering civilisations from abroad. What then, are the lessons we should draw today from these facts and processes of history?

From whence does our strength derive? And, indeed, what genuine strength do we possess? How can we aspire to find and maintain our niche among the community of nations?

Are we, too, doomed to worship foreign deities alongside our own? How to the commercial power of civilisations far away? Look to military powers in the West for our survival? Genuflect at the altar of a universal mercantile order whose command posts are in the capitals of other, and distant, nations?

Exactly how much hope do we have — we little Arabian nation-states of the second half of the 20th Century AD — if we buy more food than we produce, ravage our agricultural lands, import all our armaments, neglect our forests, deplete our water resources, acquiesce in inequitable social, economic and political orders, and carry on debilitating feuds with our neighbouring Arabian nation-states while the big powers, far away, watch with amusement, and read their history books, and tourist guides?

Encouraging news from Washington

THE NEWS from Washington, following His Majesty King Hussein's meeting with President Reagan yesterday, is encouraging. Particularly important in this regard was the fact that the two leaders have made some headway towards the question of holding an international conference on the Middle East. The other outstanding issue between Jordan and the U.S., namely the projected meeting between American officials and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, remains apparently unresolved. But the King made it clear to President Reagan that such a step was essential. And this in itself goes a long way in bringing the two positions closer pending a final agreement on this step.

By saying that the "time is now" to make progress in the Middle East, President Reagan has given us great hope that he is finally ready to bear his full responsibility in nudging the peace process forward. This does not mean that the U.S. will continue to take a stance similar to the one it has been adopting for the past few months or maybe go a little bit farther. The new stance means in fact that Washington should now be ready to engage Israel and make it understand that its rejectionism will have to give way to moderation and reasonableness.

As we all are aware, there is only way to peace: that which all the parties concerned are willing to follow. Jordan and the PLO have made every effort possible to accommodate the other side when Israel in fact has done nothing positive in return.

If this is the pattern Israel has decided to follow, then it is up to the U.S. to seek a way out of the stalemate. This can be done only by putting pressure on Israel to make it understand that for peace there is a price and Israelis have to pay it.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arms for peace

WE APPRECIATE the Reagan administration's understanding of Jordan's position and needs for arms to defend itself. We also consider the administration's agreement to supply Jordan with arms as representing a change in the U.S. stand.

Peace should be just and there can be no real peace if it is imposed, nor can peace be maintained in a country which is surrounded by stronger nations.

The old idea that a superior military power in Israel was necessary for peace has been proved to be wrong, and led to further wars and more violence and bloodshed in this region.

If the U.S. administration succeeds to clinch the deal, then it would have made practical steps towards justice, peace and stability in our region and this will of course reflect positively on U.S.-Jordanian relations in the future.

This is what we hope to see, King Hussein in his address to the U.N. General Assembly made it clear that Jordan seeks peace based on justice.

He has thus placed the world community face to face with its responsibility.

The United States, a superpower in this world, holds the key towards achieving the aspired peace and can help the countries of our region to achieve a balance in power which is a pre-requisite for peace.

Al Dustour: Arms for defence

PRESIDENT REAGAN is surely aware of the presence of a Zionist lobby in the Congress and he expects pressure from that lobby against his request arms for Jordan. Mr. Reagan realises that the friends of Israel in the United States will exert all their efforts for preventing this deal from being concluded.

Though Congress had earlier rejected another deal of arms with Jordan, the Reagan administration is now trying again and with confidence to make Congress agree, because this administration is convinced that Jordan with its wise political leadership needs the arms to defend itself.

Of course we will be watching the battle in Congress, and if no agreement on selling American arms is reached, then this country will be free to look for weapons somewhere else. Jordan has been watching all countries around it being supplied with sophisticated weapons all the time, and Israel continuously threatening to launch acts of aggression on it.

Therefore, the only reasonable thing to do is to acquire more advanced weapons for the defence of the country and the protection of its citizens and interests.

King Hussein has stressed this fact and said that if Congress fails to agree on the deal it will be the last time Jordan seeks arms from the United States.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arms for stability

JORDANIAN DIPLOMACY has succeeded, in a relatively short time, to make a political achievement to open the way for a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Through King Hussein's address to the U.N. General Assembly, Jordan has thus mobilised world nations' efforts to achieve that end.

Jordan's diplomatic battle for the liberation of Palestine and the regaining of Arab legitimate rights is now entering a very critical stage where tactfulness and wisdom are required to deal with the current world situation.

King Hussein is leading Jordan in this hard battle, with faith in his nation and the just cause he is struggling to serve. King Hussein is backed by his nation and the allegiance and loyalty of his people as he seeks to build a strong Jordanian society protected by strong armed forces equipped with modern and sophisticated arms with which they can repel any aggression and safeguard the nation's interests.

King Hussein is now seeking to provide the armed forces with sophisticated weapons not only to defend the homeland but also to help bring about stability in this region that has witnessed so many wars and bloodshed and violence.

Norway's coalition has unenviable task

By Kevin Done

OSLO — The strong surge of support for the opposition Labour Party in the Norwegian general election last month is expected to create serious problems for the Conservative-led coalition government in the new parliament, particularly on security and foreign policy issues regarding Norway's relations with NATO.

The government could also face changes in economic policy and an increase in public spending, particularly on health and social services, which would add to the inflationary pressures already building up in the Norwegian economy.

The centre-right coalition managed to hang on to power but only by the narrowest of margins. The three-party coalition has a majority of only one seat over the Labour Party and its left-wing ally the Socialist Left Party.

The maverick right-wing Progress Party has two seats and will effectively hold the balance of power in the Storting, the Norwegian parliament.

Mr. Carl Hagen, the Progress Party leader, has said that in principle he would support a centre-right government, but his strategic position in the next parliament adds an unpredictable new element to Norwegian politics.

The Socialist bloc (the Labour, Socialist Left and Liberal Parties) actually won a bigger share of the votes than the four non-Socialist parties, 49.5 per cent against 48.9 per cent. But they were cheated of power by the distortions of the electoral system, which works proportionately in each of the 19 multi-member constituencies, but not nationally.

Ironically, the Labour Party has been the main obstacle to reform of the system, which traditionally favours the bigger parties. However, Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Labour leader, said after the election that the party may well have to reconsider its position.

Labour may be persuaded to support reform following the performance of the two smaller members of the government, the Christian Democratic and Centre Parties. They formed an electoral alliance in most constituencies to avoid wasting votes, the first time this device has been allowed since 1949, and both gained an extra seat despite a lower share of the votes.

The Labour Party increased its share of the votes to 41 per cent from 37.2 per cent at the last election in 1981, gaining five seats to take 71 places in the 157-member Storting.

The election was a personal victory for Mrs. Brundtland, the medical doctor who has led the party since 1981. It also strengthens Labour's position as Norway's largest single party.

The Conservatives, who ruled alone in a minority government from the autumn of 1981 to June 1983, saw their representation fall by three seats to 50 while their share of the votes fell by 1.5 per cent to 30.2 per cent.

The three-coalition parties won 78 seats, the Socialist bloc won 77 and the Progress Party two. The four non-Socialist parties' majority in the Storting was cut to three from 11 in the present parliament, while their share of the vote slumped to 48.9 per cent from 52.2 per cent in 1981.

The 101-year-old Liberal Party, which was badly split in the early 1970s over the issue of Norwegian membership of the EEC, failed to get re-elected and lost both its seats.

It had campaigned heavily on environmental issues, styling itself as Norway's "Greenest" party.

Labour, seized the initiative

early in the campaign and fought hard on issues that have highlighted glaring deficiencies in the country's system for health care and old age care. The growing queues for operations and hospital beds, and the shortage of personnel and equipment.

It made its gains in the election chiefly in areas of above-average unemployment, in the coastal fishing communities and the far north of the country. In the north, the warmest country of Fimmark, Labour increased its share of the vote by more than 10 per cent.

There is a clear feeling in the peripheral areas of Norway that they have not enjoyed the fruits of the economic boom of the last two and a half years to the same extent as Oslo and other large towns.

Such discontent has probably been reinforced by the unusual sight of large fortunes being made in the Norwegian capital by a small number of speculators, on the Oslo stock exchange in a session of highly publicised takeovers and greenmailing bids during the last three years.

In a report given wide publicity in the middle of the election campaign, one London stockbroker said: "The Norwegian market is increasingly beginning to look like a casino."

Government spending has risen very quickly in the past four years, with a large part going to the local authorities for spending on health, social services and education; but it is Labour that has created the image for itself as the party that "cares".

In an economy buoyed up by growing revenues from North Sea oil and gas production, it is becoming increasingly difficult to set limits for government spending, and Labour benefited from a series of lavish promises made during the campaign.

Mr. Kaare Willoch, the Conservative Prime Minister, admitted recently: "There is a lot of wishful thinking because of oil revenues. It is difficult to explain and get acceptance for policies that avoid inflation."

He said the most difficult task in the next parliamentary term would be "to keep the economy stable despite enormous inflationary pressures".

Mr. Willoch, with only a wretched majority and the opposition Labour Party in an aggressive mood, may well feel forced to slacken the reins of economic policy even more than he has already since suffering a setback at the hands of coalition parties in the local elections in 1983.

The more immediate problems could be faced on the security and foreign policy front, where the government has already seen several defections from its ranks during its present term.

Mr. Willoch has tried to pursue a steadfast course in support of both NATO and the U.S. and has pinpointed the dangers of Labour's wavering stance on certain key issues.

The Labour Party, when in government, was one of the architects of NATO's twin-track decision, but in opposition it has opposed the deployment of intermediate range nuclear missiles in Europe.

The opposition has been critical of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative for the development of weapons systems in space.

Mr. Willoch must clearly be fearing that Norway is sliding towards the nightmarish situation in neighbouring Denmark.

It is not surprising that one Oslo newspaper placed the headline: "Poor Willoch" over its story of the government's election victory, and another wrote "Condemned to govern?" — Financial Times News Feature.



China's 36th independence anniversary marked with political and economic reforms

By Shu Yao
China Features

THE CHINESE people have reason enough to celebrate October 1 — the 36th anniversary of the People's Republic of China — with unprecedented jubilation, as they now work and live in the best period of their history. In an era of economic reforms and a series of new guidelines formulated in 1978 — on the basis of the experience of three decades, they have made fresh accomplishments in their drive for development and peace, which are two major objects of the fundamental policy of the country.

The economic development has been encouraging. Total industrial and agricultural output value in 1984 exceeded 1,000 billion yuan, 14.2 per cent over the previous year; and the national income increased 12 per cent last year. Both grew faster than at any time during the previous 29 years from the founding of New China in 1949 to 1978, let alone any time in China before 1949 when foreign aggression and domestic feudal oppression were the order of the day.

Summing up the changes that have taken place in China over the past 36 years, President Li Xia-

onian declared recently: "The one billion Chinese people have thus been lifted out of the hunger and cold they suffered in old China before 1949, and now dress warmly and eat their fill. With the development of production, we have been able to achieve a higher living standard for the people. This represents marked progress."

China's economic development over the last few years has been closely linked to the ongoing economic reform, which represents a move from rigid central planning to a more flexible economic system. The country began reforms marked by the introduction of the initiative-based responsibility system that ties payment to output, in the countryside in 1978. The results have been impressive. The rural sector has reaped record harvests for six years running, which have made the countryside prosperous. In 1984, more than 407 million tons of grain were harvested, retaining China's status as the world's largest grain producer. Average grain consumption per capita has already caught up with the world level.

This year, reforms are being carried out in the price-wage mechanism. China's solid pricing system

did not conform to the realities. There was no price difference for products of different quality in the same category, giving enterprises no incentive to improve quality. Therefore, the prices of some commodities have been raised and others lowered so as to stabilise and rationalise commodity prices as a whole.

The emphasis on wage reform is on eliminating irrationalities and substituting distribution according to work for the egalitarian practice of "everybody eating from the same big pot." The total payroll in state enterprises will closely follow economic performance.

The urban economic reforms are also proceeding satisfactorily. In the first half of this year, the country's economic situation remained good, characterised by balanced growth of light and heavy industries, record increase of energy production, brisk rural and urban markets, and accelerated capital construction. State revenues in the six months increased by 25.9 per cent over the same period last year, with income exceeding expenditure.

Nevertheless, problems such as strained energy and transportation, and lax control over consumption funds have cropped

up in the course of economic development. But prompt government moves are gradually smoothing out these wrinkles in the economic fabric.

As Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping pointed out, younger leadership and economic reform are China's chief current tasks. "We are now working to set up the third echelon of leaders, aiming at ensuring the continuity of China's present policies," he declared.

Selection of future leaders, who are politically and ideologically sound, well educated, professionally competent and in the prime of life, is known in China as the "building of the third echelon of leadership." Since 1982, more than 80,000 young and middle-aged cadres have been prompted at county level and above. Only recently, eight younger cadres were named to head key government ministries. Their average age is below 55, and all of them have college degrees as well as other professional qualifications. Meanwhile, some 900,000 veteran cadres at all levels have voluntarily gone into retirement or semi-retirement. Restructuring of leading bodies of central and provincial government departments will be finished within this year.

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A new cycle of programmes starts on JTV

By J.H. Boteler

AFTER being away for three weeks, I return to find JTV about to launch its Autumn cycle. So, I return on a strange day to bring you the lowdown on the new goodies being shown for the next three months on Channel 6.

Tonight, (Tuesday), has the first episode of what promises to be the highlight of the season, if not the year. "Bleak House", (9.00), is, for my money, the greatest flowering of the genius of Charles Dickens. Not only for its wealth of comic characters and incidents, but also for the depth and intensity of its attack on the social injustices of the time. (Mid 19th century). Whilst Dickens conducted a social crusade throughout all his works, each individual book attacked a specific facet of society, and a particular abuse practiced by that society. In "Bleak House" the target is the law, and in particular the court of Chancery, which dealt with claims and disputes arising out of wills. The case of Jaroddy v. Jaroddy, which has dragged on in court for so many years that no-one remembers what the original argument was about, may be fiction, but it is firmly rooted in fact. Many a family starved in poverty or a debtors' prison while lawyers got rich and fat entertaining themselves, arguing about the fortunes which those families had a legal right to. The fog and mud which envelop Lon-

don in chapter one of the novel are a symbol for the lawyers and the legal system which delight in confusing a simple issue, and a society which is too self-centred to see beyond its own nose. For every Lord and Lady Dedlock, secure in their wealth and cruelty, there is a Jo, the crossing-sweeper, poor, suffering but honest. Denholm Elliott and Diana Rigg lead a strong cast in this eight-part serial, supported by character actors such as Robin Bailey, T.P. McKenna, Frank Windsor and Charlie Drake. I may be proved wrong, but 9.00 o'clock on Tuesdays promises to be a must. If you can't be in, steal a video. Also on Tuesdays there is the "Lucy Arnaz Show" at 8.30, presumably more, wacky comedy from the "I Love Lucy" stable. There is also a feature film at 10.15, tonight, "The Bounty Hunter", a 1954 film starring Randolph Scott and Ernest Borgnine, in which three respectable citizens are unmasked as the masterminds behind a series of train robberies.

Tomorrow, (Wednesday), retains an old favourite at 8.30 in "Three's Company", so I need say no more about that. At 9.10 there is a new, 9-part educational documentary, entitled "Connections". It tells how apparently unrelated events, people and situations have come together in the thousands of years of history to

produce social and technological changes and — ultimately — the complex world in which we live today. Each programme is in two parts. Presenter James Burke appears in key locations, putting the bits of the jigsaw together or demonstrating how something works — from a water-powered 10th century alarm clock to a computer-operated planetarium. Historical set-pieces — often on a large scale — form the second element of the programme, thus giving a feeling of the texture of daily life in the past. It all sounds very instructive and entertaining, but I have heard that Mr. Burke does occasionally make the most amazing fool of himself. The first programme, "The Trigger Effect", examines how man has come to depend so much on technology in the present-day world and, through a reconstruction of the New York blackout of 1965, the dangers of this dependence. It also travels from upper Egypt and the beginnings of ploughing, building, writing, taxation and astronomy, to Kuwait and the world of the future. 10.15 on Wednesdays is a time for general rejoicing at the return of "Remington Steele". O.K., so I have heard that not everyone enjoys this oddball team of detectives, but I do, and this is my column, so there. Ah, Mildred, make me happy with a smile!

And so to Thursday, and one of the other high spots in the new cycle, at 5.00 p.m. on Channel 3,

the main Arabic channel. A couple of years ago an independent English company, Cosgrove Hall Productions, produced a feature-film of Kenneth Grahame's children's classic, "The Wind in the Willows". The characters were stringless models, highly intricate pieces of machinery involving articulated fingers and rolling eyeballs. Action and movement is achieved by single-frame photography and moving the models an inch at a time. So, for each sequence lasting half-a-minute, for example Toad swinging from a chandelier and yodelling in ecstasy, it took about eight hours to make. Winner of countless awards, the original film has produced this new series of half-hour adventures, starring all the old favourites, (ridiculous and pompous Toad, kind and sensible Ratty, timid, home-loving Mole, and fierce but dependable Badger), and a few more new ones, such as Toad's cousin, and of course there are the weasels and stoats. An inspired production, with the voices of such as Michael Hordern and Ian Carmichael, this series will delight young and old alike, and is the perfect way to relax after a hard week's work. For anyone not familiar with the original story, the first episode gives a condensed version of the film. Elsewhere on Thursday, (i.e. on Channel 6), there is a new comedy series at 8.30, called "Emergency Room", Clark street Hospital emergency

room is the setting for what could prove to be a whole succession of jokes in very bad taste, but seeing that it stars Elliott Gould, one of the leads in the feature film "Mash", it should be in fairly good hands (Perhaps it'll use "Like A Surgeon", the recent Madonna take-off, as a theme tune). At 9.00 the human beanbag, Orson Welles, introduces "Scene of Crime". To quote from the publicity blurb: "You will see a crime being committed and you are invited to participate in solving the mystery and discovering the murderer". At the end of each episode Orson will waddle on and tell you where you went wrong. In other words, dear viewer, it's yer basic whodunnit. (And before you ask, YES, "Murder in Space — The Solution" has been filmed and will be screened at some time in the near future.) This new series is only half an hour long, and the remaining time before the news will be filled by that dependable catch-all "Varieties". At 10.15 there is another feature film, this Thursday it is something rather mystifyingly called "Harbour" — other information have I none. Some things never change!

Fridays have a new comedy series at 8.30, called "Sara". It looks like a sort of daughter of Rhoda daughter of Kate and Allie number, being concerned with the joys and tribulations of being young, female, and single, and a San Fra-

ncisco attorney. At 9.10 there is a new series of plays, mainly humorous. I have seen a few of the episodes of "Love and Marriage", and if they are anything to go by, then this series should be highly rewarding. In the first play William Gaunt, (Arthur in "No Place Like Home"), is a concert pianist and a confirmed bachelor. He also has problems dealing with a tone-deaf dog called Lucifer and the attentions of a young girl. One slight caveat, however, this series is scheduled to run for fifty minutes a week, and as I recall, the plays are a fair bit longer than that.

Please don't split up good drama, JTV, and run it over two weeks: it ruins the continuity. Finally, at 10.15 on Friday, there is the return of the irrepressible Higgins, the pompous and fastidious, stiff-upper-lip guardian of a pair of slavering-jawed hounds of hell. The series is actually called "Magnum", but Magnum himself is really only there to get punched in the face, while C.J., the extrovert helicopter pilot and the other one, the weedy wimp, are included just to add variety and spice. No, the real hero of this series is definitely Higgins, who always seems to have great difficulty in explaining away his father's rather extraordinary love-life.

So, that's it for now, folks. What? You want to know what's on on Saturday, Sunday and Monday? Look, I'm sorry, but to make



I have come to haunt your dreams, Bleak House.

a very strict deadline, if I leave now, and really push the speed up to around 25 kph, then I'll just make it in time. Anyway, I'll be back on Saturday with my usual spot, and all will be revealed then.

Acid rain goes global

Is acid pollution strictly a European and North American problem? Evidence is mounting to show that acid damage could be an even bigger long-term threat to African, Asian and Latin American countries. John McCormick is author of *Acid earth: The global threat of acid pollution*, published by Earthscan on Sept. 24, 1985.

By John McCormick

LONDON — Acid pollution, usually described as a European and North American problem, is spreading to the Third World. Fourteen Third World countries are suffering its effects, and the difficulty of obtaining data may conceal damage in many more.

China, India, Brazil, Mexico, South Africa and Zambia are among the countries in which the damage done by acid pollution could eventually exceed that already experienced in North America and Europe.

Tropical vegetation and fragile tropical soils are particularly at risk. The capacity of these soils to buffer or resist the acidifying effect of polluted rains is often far less than the soils found in temperate regions. Acid pollution would amplify the natural stresses imposed on most tropical vegetation by extreme variations in climate.

Acid pollution is caused when the sulphur dioxide (SO₂) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) given off by oil- and coal-burning industries and road traffic react in the atmosphere and return to earth as acid rain, snow, fog, dust and gas. In the industrialised countries of Europe and North America it is turning soil, lakes and rivers acid, killing vast areas of forest, and

corroding buildings.

Although the Third World consumes only a fifth of the world's commercial energy, the share is growing. Industry too is growing, as is the number of cars, trucks and buses on Third World roads; many of the industries lack expensive pollution controls, and many vehicle engines are badly maintained, resulting in an even greater proportion of air pollution.

The growth of Third World cities — and their road traffic — poses a major problem. In Southeast Asian cities like Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur, Jakarta and Manila, air pollution is made worse by stable air conditions that provide little ventilation and concentrate the pollution in the city locality.

No developing country faces a greater acid threat than China, the third largest producer of SO₂ in the world. If Chinese industrial production increases as projected, the country's SO₂ emissions by the end of the century could be greater than that of the entire European Community.

Hazy winter days are already common in northern Chinese cities. Air pollution is thought to cause an annual loss of more than 3.5 million working days and 6,000 premature deaths (mainly among newborn babies and elderly people with chronic heart or lung diseases). Beijing rainwater

has been reported slightly acid, and Shanghai recorded its first acid rain storm in September 1981.

India faces similar problems. Its annual SO₂ emissions have tripled since the early 1960s. Air pollution is already severe in cities like Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi, and there is serious concern for the future of the Taj Mahal, situated downwind of corrosive fumes from a major oil refinery.

Air pollution is now "normal" in most Brazilian cities. Cubatao, near Sao Paulo, may be the most polluted city in the world, rivalled only by the industrial centres of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Thirty-three factories — none with emission controls — daily emit 1,000 tonnes of air pollutants. Fish, trees and wildlife are dying, and human health is suffering. Soil samples from eastern Sao Paulo state — downwind from Cubatao and other industrial areas — have proved very acid.

Mexico City's air is so heavily polluted that its mayor recently warned of "collective hysteria" unless dramatic action was taken. The city's position in a valley surrounded by mountains creates a temperature inversion in the hot months of February to May that combines with heavy city traffic to produce a brown, noxious smog that reduces visibility to three or four city blocks.

The United States is often criticised for exporting acid pollution to Canada. But the U.S. could itself soon become a victim of foreign acid pollution if Mexico goes



India's Taj Mahal is being corroded by acid pollution carried on the wind from nearby industries. New evidence suggests that many Third World countries could now be suffering serious acid pollution.

a problem previously thought to be confined to industrialised Europe and North America (Photo by Brian Johnson/Earthscan)

ahead with plans to open a huge new metal smelter; pollution carried on the winds could pose a threat to the fragile Rocky Mountain ecosystem in the western United States.

Even Africa — with relatively little heavy industry — suffers acid pollution. South Africa generates about as much SO₂ per year as Spain. Most of its coal is burned within 200 km of the industrial heartland of the Witwatersrand (around Johannesburg). Stable atmospheric conditions mean

that, in winter particularly, 80 per cent of the air pollutants are confined within a small area. The first signs of corrosion to buildings in Johannesburg have been reported, and archaeologists report that centuries-old rock engravings and Iron Age relics are being damaged.

Thanks to its concentrated copper smelting and refining industry, Zambia too suffers acid pollution. Copper ores contain a high proportion of sulphur, and the smelting process emits about 1,250

tonnes of SO₂ per day. This could pose a hazard to the freshwater fishing industry, agriculture and forestry. The full potential for Third World acid pollution is as yet unknown, but the results of a project launched last year under the auspices of the U.N. Environment Programme (UNEP) could change this. "When the results of the UNEP study are published, 'acid rain' is likely to join the ranks of global environmental threats — Earthscan.

Acid rain simulator sprays laboratory crops and trees

By Boris Weintraub
National Geographic

BLACKSBURG, Virginia — Acid rain is falling, pouring, on William E. Winner's radish plants. And Winner doesn't mind a bit.

Actually, Winner could stop the rain from falling if he wanted to, but he doesn't. Or he could slow it down, or speed it up, or make the size of the raindrops bigger or smaller. Just as important, he could cut down on the acidity of the rain. Or, then, he could increase it, too.

Winner is an assistant professor at Virginia Tech University and director of its air pollution laboratory. His radish plants — and the little loblolly pine and ash seedlings not far away — are subjects of experiments using a new device created in his laboratory to simulate acid rainfall as closely as possible and to see how plants respond to it.

The effects of acid rainfall, or acid deposition, have long been known to be detrimental to freshwater lakes and the life in them. But only in the last year or so, as reports have begun to emerge of alarming decline in the forests of Europe and, more recently, this country, has attention been focused on the effects of acid rain on plant life.

So far, studies have not proven that acid rain has a direct detrimental effect on plants, either on trees or on crops. But those have been short-term, simple studies. One of the problems has been that the acidic rain used in them may not have closely approximated the way rainfall works in nature. Hence, the unusual device dripping away here in Blacksburg.

The simulator is made up of six wheels hovering horizontally above six slowly turning tables holding experimental plants.

Along the eight spokes of each wheel are veterinary syringes that drip out drops of water pumped continuously and uniformly from plastic jugs.

The syringe needles are screwed into the spokes and can be replaced by other needles that will make the drops larger or smaller. The pumps can be made to flow faster, to provide as much as an inch of "rain" on each plant in an hour — "a real downpour," says technician Irene Storks-Cotter.

A key element is the "recipe" for the rainfall, based on rainfall collected in southwestern Virginia, so that it duplicates natural rain as closely as possible before chemicals are added to make the mixture more or less acidic.

The velocity of rainfall changes in nature, the size of the raindrops varies in nature, and the chemistry of rainfall can vary from day to day and from season to season. Winner explains, "We wanted to devise a system where we can manipulate not only the chemistry of the rainfall but also other physical characteristics that might influence plants. In this system, we can do that."

What Winner and his associates in the lab are trying to define is the role of air pollutants, such as ozone and acid rain, in the way plants grow and develop, and to put the role in a perspective that also takes into account other "environmental stresses" such as poor soil nutrients or inadequate irrigation.

"We're looking at the way rainfall can potentially interact with other environmental stresses to bring about changes in patterns of plant growth and development," Winner says.

"We have a clear picture about ozone; we know it suppresses plant growth and is detrimental. What we're doing with our rainfall

system is seeing how variations in rainfall chemistry might worsen or ameliorate the effects of ozone on plants."

Winner says that previous studies of the effects of air pollutants on plants have focused largely on defining which varieties of plants are sensitive to pollution and which are less sensitive, or on determining how big a dose of pollutants is required before a noticeable effect on a particular kind of plant is seen.

Plants get double dose

His studies are designed to go beyond these, by simultaneously exposing experimental plants to both ozone and acid rain. Eventually he will evaluate their effects in combination with the other environmental stresses that may affect plant growth.

The radishes on the simulator's turntable receive heavy doses of acid rain; they also are subjected to ozone pollutants in a nearby fumigation chamber.

"We're looking for an effect compared to plants that don't get this stress," Winner says. "If we find an interaction between acid rain and ozone, if we find that rainfall chemistry really does affect the response to ozone, then we'll be able to launch physiological and biochemical studies aimed at trying to identify some of the mechanisms that underlie that response."

The radish study is also useful in looking at another puzzling result of earlier studies. Winner explains:

"One effect of gaseous air pollutants, like ozone, seems to be a change in the way plants allocate the carbon available to them, so that root growth is relatively suppressed more than leaf growth. So we would expect yields of root crops to drop.

"We're trying to see if root crops, like radishes, and foliar crops, like alfalfa, have a common shift in allocation because of ozone, and, if so, how does rainfall chemistry affect that allocation? And how do they affect fruit and seed crops, like soybeans?"

Alfalfa experiments are about to begin with the aid of the simulator, and soybean studies will follow. Other studies that will make use of the simulator include experiments with loblolly pine trees, one of America's key commercial timber species, and with green ash trees.

Long-range view

Though earlier experiments have not shown that acid rain is detrimental to plant and tree growth, Winner cautions that scientists are a long way from having definitive answers. Those studies were short-term, and the effects of acid deposition may not show themselves except in the long run. In addition, they did not include studies of the way acidity interacted with other stresses.

Because the effects of acid rain may take so long to manifest themselves, Winner is careful not to promise too much in the way of results if acidity-controlling mechanisms are adopted. It may be too late to reverse the process in many areas, he says, though controls may help in others.

The big problem, he says, is that scientists know so little about the basics of plant growth and development.

"A lot of our lack of understanding of acid rain's effects on plants is simply because we don't know some of the fundamentals," he says. "What we're going to learn from acid rain research is a lot more about the basic ecology and physiology of plants."

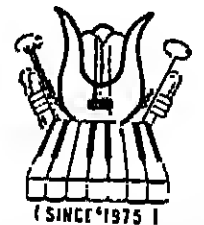


That poor plant in the hands of Dr. William E. Winner has been thoroughly doused with acid rain by the simulator device hovering above him. Winner, who is director of the air pollution laboratory at Virginia Tech University, created the simulator with his colleagues so that they could measure with precision the effects of acid rain on plants in as realistic a fashion as possible.

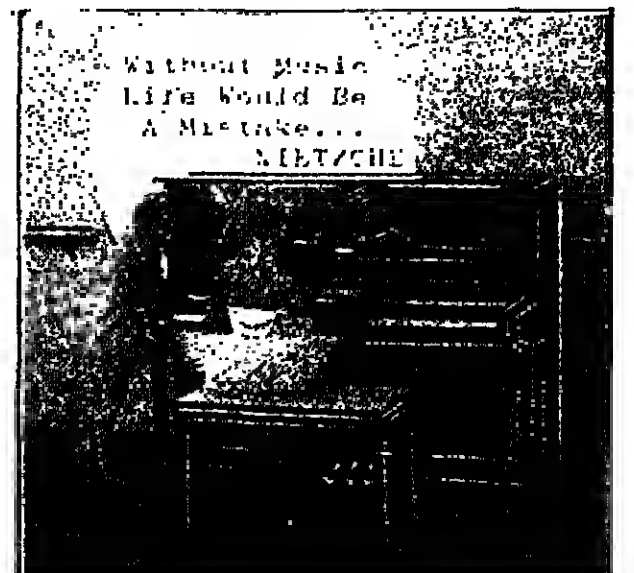
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Libya quits Africa Cup semi-final with Egypt

CAIRO (R) — Libya's Al-Nasr club have withdrawn from their African Cup-Winners' Cup semi-final tie against Egypt's National, the African Football Confederation (CAF) said Monday.

CAF Secretary-General Mustapha Fahmi told Reuters the Cairo-based organisation received a telex from the Libyan Football Federation saying Al-Nasr, of Benghazi, had decided to pull out of the competition for "technical reasons."

Fahmi said the telex gave no further details and Al-Nasr would now face disqualification and a fine to be decided later by CAF. National and Al-Nasr had been scheduled to clash in Benghazi on October 11 and in Cairo two

weeks later. National told CAF on Saturday they were prepared to play the tie on home-and-away basis and provide security for the Libyan side in Cairo.

Fahmi said National now qualified for the final against the winners of the other semi-final tie between Nigeria's Leventis and Leopards of Kenya next month.

Relations between Egypt and Libya have been strained for over a decade. They fought a brief border war in 1977 and last month Libya expelled thousands of Egyptian expatriate workers.

National, the reigning champions, qualified for this year's semi-finals at the expense of Benin's Dragons Quenne with a 5-1 aggregate win.

Al-Nasr booked a place among the last four when they disposed of Uganda's Kampala City Council 4-2 in a penalty shootout forced after they were tied 1-1.

Another Libyan side, Al-Ahly of Tripoli, were disqualified from the same competition last year when they failed to show up for the first leg of the final in Cairo against National.

Egypt withdrew from the finals of the African Nations' Cup in Libya three years ago.

Evert wins in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS (R) — Chris Evert Lloyd fought off Pam Shriver 6-4, 7-5 Sunday to win the \$150,000 New Orleans Women's Tennis Tournament and her 140th career championship.

Lloyd, as she has in all of her matches this week, fell behind early, but after breaking her American compatriot in the third game of the first set, drew level with Shriver at 4-4 and then seemed to be able to push her around the court at will.

"I thought I played very good at 4-4 in both sets," Lloyd said. "I was fortunate enough to come up with good shots when I needed them."

In the crucial ninth game, Lloyd ripped three backhand shots past the charging Shriver to break service.

With Shriver constantly on the attack with her formidable net game, Lloyd came up with an array of outstanding shots on the

way to the \$27,000 first-prize.

At 40-15 in the second game of the final set, she dropped a lob on the baseline corner, leaving Shriver standing at the net screaming for the ball to go out.

Then Lloyd tapped a backhand volley just beyond Shriver's reach at 40-30 of the next game to go up 3-1.

Down a break point and trailing 4-3, Lloyd swatted a cross-court volley to send the game to deuce, drilled a forehand down the line to take the advantage, then charged the net herself for a forehand winner that tied the set at 4.

"That's what Chris is all about, coming up with the big points," Shriver said. "She played well. She passed well. Her first serve wasn't all that tough, but I couldn't attack the second serve so it didn't make a difference."

Lloyd broke Shriver at 5-5 when Shriver netted an approach shot, and a service winner by Lloyd, ranked number one in the world, ended the match.

Edberg is first at TransAmerica

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Stefan Edberg's whipping backhand returns and nearly flawless serve-and-volley game carried him past scrappy Johan Kriek 6-4, 6-2 in the final Sunday of the \$267,000 TransAmerica Open tennis tournament.

Edberg, a tall, lean, 19-year-old Swede, never lost his serve in the 53-minute match as he won his second pro-tournament this year. In Memphis, Edberg beat Jimmy Connors.

The ninth-ranked player on the men's circuit, Edberg took the lead from the start, breaking Kriek's service to open the match. Play went with service to the end of the set.

In the second set, Edberg broke Kriek in the third game with a backhand return of serve, and did the same in the seventh game with the same shot. Edberg was stretched to deuce on his service only three times in the match.

Two Soviets locked in duel

Kasparov remains bitter over halting of last match

By David Goodman
Associated Press

MOSCOW — After 10 games in the World Chess Championship, titlist Anatoly Karpov and challenger Garry Kasparov are locked in a bitter psychological duel that has produced a series of tense, knife-edge contests.

Karpov leads 5.5 to 4.5 in the 24-game-maximum match. Although there have been seven draws, they have been played at the highest level and provided much excitement for chess lovers.

Kasparov's victory in the first game led his supporters to boldly predict further wins, and to hail the result as "the third in a row."

That game was the first the two Soviet grandmasters had played since Kasparov won the last two games of their previous match, which was then abruptly halted in February in a controversial decision by World Chess Federation President Florencio Campomanes.

Kasparov also came close to winning the second game, but Karpov managed to hold on to draw. In the third game, Karpov, playing black, defended easily and quickly drew.

By this time experts said Karpov had played himself back into form. This assessment proved correct when he squeezed a win from a microscopic positional edge in the fourth game.

The victory, his first in 25 games against the challenger, enabled Karpov finally to break out of his psychological straitjacket.

He won again in their next meeting, taking a crucial win with the less advantageous black pieces after Kasparov pressed too hard against the champion's rock solid defense.

Many experts criticized Kasparov's failure to take a time out after his first loss. He made the same mistake in their previous match, where he lost the sixth game, failed to take a time out and then lost the seventh.

"I feel the real turning point was

the second game," said Soviet grandmaster Eduard Gufeld. "If Kasparov had won he would have been two up. Instead it was Karpov who was let off."

After that game Karpov joked with chess fans while Kasparov appeared dejected.

After his losses, Kasparov fought back and seemed to regain his confidence.

Grandmasters present at the match had trouble predicting many moves in the seventh and 10th games, marked by complex positions rich in tactical possibilities. They felt Kasparov's elegant way of forcing a draw in game nine and deep tactical judgement in Saturday's 10th game showed that he was back to top form.

The bitterness between the two players, sparked by Campomanes's decision to halt the first round, is evident at Moscow's Tchaikovsky Hall, where the games are played.

The pre-match handshake is perfunctory and the two players no longer sit at the board after the games for post mortems.

Kasparov has said in interviews that Karpov had a role in halting the last match, and the two players don't speak to each other. Karpov attempted to exchange words with

the challenger on two occasions, but met with no response.

A sign of tension came in game eight, when Karpov played out a clearly drawn position for what Brazilian Chess Federation President Lincoln Lucena called "purely psychological motives."

In addition to the world title, the two men are vying to be first among Soviet players, the most important in world chess.

"In some ways, this match is more important for some than Karpov's matches with Korchmolt," said one Soviet observer, referring to the 1978 and 1981 title matches between Karpov and Soviet defector Viktor Korchmolt.

"If Karpov had lost to Korchmolt, it would have been a serious setback but he would have stayed number one here," he said. "But if he loses (now), Kasparov will become number one and he may well try to replace many Soviet Chess Federation officials whom he regards as pro-Karpov and will almost certainly continue his attacks on Campomanes."

Another Soviet said, "I've seen many matches here and most players usually support one side...but here it's more bitter and the atmosphere makes it harder to be a neutral."

Eerie silence to greet Juventus on Wednesday

LONDON (R) — Juventus' 1-0 win over champions Verona Sunday consolidated their First Division lead but provided little insight into how best to cope with the silence that will prevail at their European cup tie on Wednesday.

In a cauldron of noise created by thousands of cheering fans, tal-

ented Danish striker Michael Laudrup hit the goal which clinched the Turin side's fourth successive victory and ended their run of five visits to Verona without a win.

But holders Juventus will feel they are in a different world when they run out to an eerie silence on

Wednesday for their first round second leg clash with Luxembourg's Jeunesse D'Esch.

The Italians have been ordered by the European Football Union (UEFA) to play the home legs of their first two European ties in an empty stadium as punishment for their fans' part in the tragic rioting which preceded the European Cup final in Brussels last May.

With Juventus leading 5-0 from the first leg, the absence of spectators and noise is unlikely to affect the outcome of the tie. But French skipper Michel Platini and his band of fellow internationals

will probably find the experience more than a little haunting.

Verona will hardly view defeat by Juventus as ideal preparation for their European Cup trip to Greece and a return leg against Paok Salonica.

Verona lead 3-1 and will have their own Danish import, Preben Elkjaer, back on duty. But their morale is likely to be rock bottom.

While Juventus boast a 100 per cent record, the champions have taken just three points from their opening four games and manager Osvaldo Bagnoli readily concedes the title race is lost.

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TRAIL TO NOWHERE — Portugal's Oct. elections
PARISIAN DEBUT — Gorbachev in Paris
ESPIONAGE SHOCKWAVE — Yurchenko's defection
FRENCH REVERSAL — Greenpeace affair

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN ZARQA WATER AND WASTE WATER PROJECT CONTRACT 142/85/9

The Water Authority invites experienced international contractors and contractors in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan who have been prequalified as general, first and second class water and sewerage contractors and general and first class roads and buildings contractors by the Ministry of Public Works of Jordan to submit bids for the construction of Zarqa-Ruseifa contract no. 9. Non-Jordanian contractors are encouraged to associate with such qualified contractors.

The project consists of:

- a- Installation of about 31 km. of ductile iron pipes ranging in diameter from 65 to 600 mm.
- b- Installation of about 2.5 km. of steel pipes of 400 mm. diameter.

A prebid conference will be held on Monday Oct. 14th 1985 at 9:00 a.m. Jordan local time at the Water Authority main office in Amman.

On Oct. 7th 1985 contractors or joint ventures shall submit in a sealed envelope or in person or by mail the information on the firm or the joint venture requested in the instructions to bidders. The information will be evaluated and contractors will be informed whether or not to submit a bid.

The bids are due not later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time Tuesday Nov. 12th 1985, at the Water Authority's main office in Amman.

Contract documents are available from:
Water Authority of Jordan
Jabal El-Husseln/Nabliis St.
P.O. Box 2412
Amman - Jordan
TEL. 666111 TLX: 22439

The cost of the initial copy of the tender document is JD 100 nonrefundable, and the cost of any additional copy is JD 50 nonrefundable.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN ZARQA WATER AND WASTE WATER PROJECT CONTRACTS 113/85/38 114/85/48

Water Authority of Jordan invites those contractors who have been prequalified to submit a bid or bids as specified in the prequalification results for the supply and installation of the above mentioned projects. These contracts are partially financed by U.S.A.I.D. under project no. 278-K-030 and the H.K.J.; consequently payment will be by Jordanian Dinars and U.S. Dollars.

A prebid conference will be held at 9:00 a.m. Jordan local time on Saturday Oct. 12th 1985.

Bids are due not later than 12:00 noon Jordan local time on Saturday November 2nd 1985. Tender documents are available at the Water Authority main office in Amman at the rate of JD 100 or USD 250 per tender for the initial copy and JD 50 or USD 125 for an additional copy non-refundable.

Eng. Mohammad S. Kilani
President
Water Authority of Jordan

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Tender No. TCC 8/85 (Telephone Directory)

Upon the request of some potential bidders, the TCC hereby announces the postponement of the closing date for Tender No. TCC 8/85 (Telephone Directory) until Thursday, 31/10/1985 instead of 8/10/1985.

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TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION Tender No. TCC 14/85 (Facsimile Machines)

Upon the request of some potential bidders, the TCC hereby announces the postponement of the closing date for Tender No. TCC 14/85 (Facsimile Machines) until Thursday, 17/10/1985 instead of 1/10/1985.

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Soviets propose 'drastic solutions' at Geneva arms control talks

GENEVA (R) — The Soviet Union Monday started tabling "drastic solutions on all" problems being discussed at the nuclear and space weapon control talks with the United States, chief Soviet negotiator Viktor Karpov told reporters.

Mr. Karpov told reporters: "We are going to start introducing our proposals today... I can only say that they are directed at drastic solutions on all the problems that are being here negotiated."

Mr. Karpov made his comments before the start of a two-day special session called by the Soviets at the superpower arms control talks.

U.S. Chief Negotiator Max Kampelman was cautious in answering questions after greeting Mr. Karpov at the U.S. disarmament agency where Monday's session was being held.

"I really don't want to comment about specifics until I have a chance to study the proposals which we have not yet received," he said.

In Washington, top U.S. arms control official Kenneth Adelman said Monday the U.S. will look for

positive elements in the new Soviet proposal but is not willing to bargain away President Reagan's space defence programme.

Mr. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), said it would be "blatantly one-sided" for the Soviets to propose an end to research on Mr. Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) in exchange for deep reductions in Moscow's nuclear arms stockpile.

He said in a television interview that the 50 per cent reduction in nuclear weapons which Moscow's arms negotiators are reported ready to offer "can be positive" but appeared to be "meant to play to the outside world."

He said that since Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Kremlin, "the Soviets have been a lot

more active and a lot more creative in the press rooms than they have in the negotiating rooms."

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze handed the new Kremlin proposals to Mr. Reagan in Washington last Friday.

Mr. Karpov Monday refused to give any further details on the initiative, which will be presented to American negotiators.

The superpowers started new arms negotiations on March 12, including separate talks on long-range nuclear missiles, medium-range missiles and space weapons.

The talks entered their third round 10 days ago with no sign of progress or a likely breakthrough before a superpower summit in Geneva on Nov. 19-20.

Although the offer was welcomed by Mr. Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz said it will be meaningful to Washington only if the Kremlin intends to reduce the number of its land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs).

"If their proposal is to go back

to the concept that all warheads are the same... well, then obviously that's unacceptable," Mr. Shultz said on a television news programme.

"Obviously, you can't just talk a percentage (reduction), you have to be talking about a percentage of what," he said.

"And that is why it's so important that we see what is laid out in Geneva in detail and not jump to conclusions about it and then respond as our negotiators are prepared to do," he added.

The only way to reduce the threat of nuclear war is for the Soviet Union to reduce its force of ICBMs, Mr. Shultz said.

But he said the proposal represented some change in position for Moscow since it offered "genuine reductions" for the first time.

But Assistant Defence Secretary Richard Perle was more critical of the offer, saying it showed Moscow was reverting back to its position of not distinguishing between its medium-range and long-range weapons in the talks.

Sierra Leone expected to endorse army chief as president

FREETOWN (R) — Sierra Leone's armed forces commander is expected to win massive endorsement Tuesday in a one-candidate presidential election.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Momoh is one of the most popular leaders in the history of this former British colony in West Africa, political analysts say.

The vote paves the way for his formal inauguration in November or December and a peaceful takeover from the current president, Siaka Stevens, 80, who has held the post since 1971.

Several top politicians had been jockeying to succeed Mr. Stevens amid fears of instability and a military coup in a country with a history of political turbulence and corruption.

But since last month, when Gen. Momoh was named leader of the only political party, the All People's Congress, all key political figures have backed him.

The analysts say Gen. Momoh, who has promised to rehabilitate the shattered economy and root out corruption, is popular due to a reputation for modesty and honesty as well as a mixed tribal background.

Gen. Momoh, 11 years a member of parliament, is backed by students, who rioted here during a 1984 party convention, and has good relations with trade unions and the press.

Oscar-winning French actress dies of cancer

PARIS (R) — Simone Signoret, the Oscar-winning actress who symbolised the French cinema's postwar renaissance, died Monday of cancer at her country home in Normandy, family friends said. She was 64.

Yves Montand, the French actor-singer who was her husband for 35 years, was shooting a film in the south of France when told of his wife's death. He immediately flew back to their home at Aulnay.

Signoret last appeared in a major role on French television in 1982 when she played Therese Humbert, a 1920s swindler who moved in the world of politicians and bankers.

She suffered from failing eyesight towards the end of her life and it forced her to give up a late-flourishing career as an author.

She wrote two best-selling novels as well as a widely-acclaimed autobiography called *Nostalgia Ain't What It Used To Be*.

Barnala to bar police entry to temple

NEW DELHI (R) — The new chief minister of Punjab state said Monday he would prevent the frequent entry of police into Amritsar's Golden Temple, stormed by troops last year to oust Sikh separatist guerrillas.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) quoted Surjit Singh Barnala as saying police Sunday night entered the temple complex, to conduct a search.

The entry came hours after Mr. Barnala, president of the moderate Sikh party, the Akali Dal, was sworn in as head of the state's new Sikh government.

"We do not like this thing and will surely take suitable steps to stop this," Mr. Barnala told reporters after visiting the temple early Monday. He gave no details of the police action.

The temple, religious focus for India's 14 million Sikhs, became

the centre of a campaign for an independent Sikh nation until troops routed out separatists there in a pitched battle which left about 1,000 people dead in June last year.

The army operation named "Blue Star" caused widespread protests among Sikhs, and witnesses at Indira Gandhi's murder trial have said the battle prompted Sikh bodyguards to assassinate the Indian leader last October.

Gurdaran Singh Tohra, head of the powerful Sikh Temple Management Committee, also raised the Golden Temple issue in Amritsar Monday after receiving Mr. Barnala at the shrine.

PTI quoted him as saying that repairs carried out on the Golden Temple's Akal Takht, the building which houses the highest seat of the Sikh religion, should be demolished and the golden-domed, three-storey building entirely

rebuilt. The repairs, carried out after "Blue Star" by a Sikh warrior group called Nihangs, were opposed by many Sikhs who said the work should have been supervised by the shrine's high priests.

Two of Mr. Tohra's supporters, have joined Mr. Barnala's cabinet, but it was not immediately apparent whether the call for a new Akal Takht would receive the Punjab government's backing.

Mr. Barnala, who was one of the Sikh leaders arrested after the Golden Temple storming, led the Akali Dal to a landslide win over Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's Congress (I) Party in Punjab elections five days ago.

The polls were widely seen as a defeat for Sikh extremists and a vote of confidence for the Punjab peace pact signed by the prime minister and the Akali Dal on July 24 this year.

48 held after 2 nights of Brixton riots

LONDON (R) — Police and gangs of youths clashed in London's mainly black Brixton area for the second successive night and police arrested 48 people.

But the renewed street violence was sporadic and the area was calm by dawn Monday.

Witnesses said youths set ablaze two cars and stoned a police vehicle. Police reported stray looting and said two women were raped in a weekend of Brixton violence.

The violence began on Saturday, after a police inspector accidentally shot and badly wounded Cherry Groce, 38, a black mother of six. Police raided her home in

search of her son who has since been charged with illegal possession of a shotgun.

On Saturday night youths petrol-bombed a police station, set fire to cars and buildings, ransacked shops and beat up passers-by.

Police said arrests in the disturbances now total about 200 and 53 people have been injured.

Brixton, with its largely black community and high unemployment, was the scene of serious rioting in 1981.

Community leaders agreed that since 1981 relations with police had been improving, making the shooting incident all the more tragic.

Seven armed officers made a dawn raid on Mrs. Groce's home looking for her 19-year-old son, wanted on firearm charges.

He was not there but on Sunday evening he gave himself up to police and was arrested. His mother was still in hospital and doctors said she could be permanently paralysed.

Mr. Groce's brother Tony Young pleaded with Brixton youths: "Please stay at home. It's not going to get us anywhere."

The Conservative government turned down a call from the Labour opposition for a full public inquiry.

Greenpeace affair rumbles on with fresh revelations

PARIS (R) — Despite signs from the Socialist government that it considers the Rainbow Warrior affair closed, fresh revelations have reopened the debate over how high up involvement went in the attack or a subsequent cover-up.

The respected independent weekly magazine *Le Point* alleged in its latest issue that senior aids of President Francois Mitterrand were involved in planning action against the Greenpeace environmentalist group several weeks before its protest ship Rainbow Warrior was sunk in Auckland harbour.

Prime Minister Laurent Fabius last week admitted that French agents had sunk the ship and Defence Minister Charles Hernu and intelligence chief Admiral Pierre Lacoste were to blame.

Mr. Hernu resigned, Adm. Lacoste was dismissed and both men have remained silent.

Le Point alleged that Adm. Lacoste met senior officials of the Elysée Presidential Palace in the second half of May to discuss Greenpeace and the planned protest by Rainbow Warrior against French nuclear testing in the Pacific.

The allegation is certain to rekindle press debate on whether there was involvement at a higher level.

Mr. Fabius' version of the affair has been greeted with disbelief by the French press, which in the past few weeks has found a renewed appetite for investigative journalism as fresh information on the Greenpeace affair has appeared.

Le Point, which did not cite any sources, said Elysée Palace Secretary General Jean-Louis Bianco, diplomatic adviser Hubert Vedrine and military counsellor Gen. Jean Saulnier met Adm. Lacoste to discuss action against Greenpeace.

The article said Lacoste passed on a report from one of his agents

inside the ecology movement which said they were planning to use the Rainbow Warrior for a headline-grabbing protest against nuclear testing at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

"It (the report) confirmed what the navy had feared: Given the size of the vessel (Rainbow Warrior) it would not be easy to keep it at a distance. It was decided, therefore, in the bureau of Jean-Louis Bianco, to study measures appropriate to this new situation," Le Point said.

Meanwhile the two French secret service agents accused of sinking the protest ship Rainbow Warrior are being flooded with fan mail as they await trial in on charges of sabotage and murder.

New Zealand Police Spokesman Terry Batchelor told Reuters Monday two detectives have been assigned full-time to examine about 150 letters a week, mainly from France, for DGSE agents Dominique Prieur and Alain Mafart.

"There have been one or two hate-letters criticising them, but otherwise the tenor of the mail is all supportive, identifying with a sense of patriotism," Batchelor said.

Prieur and Mafart have been held in high security jails since their arrest in July for mining the Greenpeace flagship in Auckland harbour as it prepared to lead a protest flotilla to the South Pacific against French nuclear tests.

A crew member was killed in the blasts.

All incoming and outgoing mail for convicted or remand prisoners is routinely censored by prison authorities.

But mail to Prieur and Mafart has been closely scrutinised since customs men found traces of the hallucinogenic drug LSD soaked into a newspaper sent to them several weeks ago, Batchelor said.

A preliminary hearing of prosecution evidence is due to start in Auckland on Nov. 4.



FRANKFURT CLASHES: West German riot police grapple with a group of youth who went on a rampage in Frankfurt on Sunday night after protesting against a meeting of a neo-Nazi party and the death of a protester (AP wirephoto)

Plane crash claims 17 lives in U.S.

JENKINSBURG (AP) — An airplane filled with parachutists crashed on takeoff from a private rural airstrip, killing all 17 people aboard, officials said.

The single-engine Cessna 208 Caravan crashed in a pasture around 12:30 p.m. (1630 GMT) Sunday, said Federal Aviation Administration Spokesman Roger Myers.

The airplane was apparently climbing out after taking off and a witness stated that the engine stalled," said Preston Hicks, a National Transportation Safety Board investigator who was on the scene.

Grady Wyatt, who lives near the crash site about 1.6 kilometres from the West Wind Sport Parachute Centre, was out in his yard when the plane flew over just above the treetops.

"The plane came up and looked like it could hardly stay up. A few minutes after that I heard a crash, what sounded like a crash," said Wyatt.

The plane came to rest on its back, its cockpit destroyed but the wheels intact, said Butts County Fire Chief W.L. Vaughn.

Rescue workers spent two hours pulling bodies from the wreckage.

Pentagon to reduce security clearance

WASHINGTON (AP) — Armed services and defence contractors appear to be meeting Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger's three-month goal of reducing security clearances by 10 per cent to cut down on the potential for spies to gain access to classified documents.

Defence contractors had eliminated 149,599 existing clearances by Sept. 14, officials said.

When the cuts were ordered on June 11, there were 4.3 million Pentagon employees, congressional aides and contractor employees' with clearances ranging from confidential to secret to top secret.

The idea of slashing the number of individuals with clearances is aimed at both reducing the potential sources of information to the Soviets and freeing investigators to perform more thorough and timely background checks.

Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. has set a goal of reducing navy clearances by 50 per cent.

Fuelled by recent spy cases, pressure is building on President Ronald Reagan's administration to crack down on espionage by reducing the number of Soviet

Block officials allowed to live in the United States.

Of the approximately 2,500 Soviet and East European officials in America, former FBI officials estimate that 33 per cent to 40 per cent are spies.

"The other 60 per cent would cooperate if called on to do so," said W. Raymond Wannall, former assistant FBI director in charge of intelligence operations.

Led by the president, several congressmen, conservatives and other members of the administration have gone on record favouring a reduction in the number of East Bloc officials permitted to live in the United States.

"We need to reduce the size of the hostile intelligence that we're up against in this country," Mr. Reagan said in June. In particular, he cited foreign agents who have used the United Nations as a "spy nest."

Besides the United Nations, Soviet Bloc intelligence officers try to penetrate high technology companies to steal secrets, and they also try to penetrate U.S. intelligence agencies, regulatory agencies, the State Department, and Congress, according to Mr. Wannall.

Kanaks demand independence after polls

NOUMEA (R) — Hotly-contested elections in the South Pacific territory of New Caledonia have left the French-ruled islands polarised between white settlers loyal to Paris and pro-independence hardliners.

Kanak separatists grabbed control of three out of four regional councils, while French loyalists maintained overall control of the central territorial council.

But under a new electoral system that gives the regional councils wide executive powers, the separatists were in a strong position and immediately pressed demands for independence for a state they would call Kanaky.

After Sunday's bitterly-fought elections, the main separatist party, the Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front (FLNKS), emerged with a majority in the north, centre and Loyalty island regions of the Pacific territory.

Loyalist parties were left with control only of the capital, Noumea, a traditional stronghold of the white settlers who form more than one-third of New Caledonia's 145,000 population.

Loyalists Monday angrily denounced an electoral system which saw them take more than 60 per cent of the overall vote, but lose three of the four regional councils.

"The monster of the ballot box," cried the daily *Les Nouvelles Calédonniennes*, reflecting the deep white settler frustration.

For the loyalists, the villain of the piece is the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand in Paris.

They vented their fury Monday on Edgard Pisani, minister for New Caledonia and architect of the electoral system, which gives wide executive powers to newly-drawn regions. White leaders charged this was arranged to suit the separatists.

They said the Kanak separatists secured just 34.82 per cent of the vote territory wide, while loyalist groupings including the far-right National Front polled 61.21 per cent yet only controlled Noumea.

The elections, which took place in almost total calm — a Noumea school used earlier as a polling station was set alight late Sunday night — reflected a growing and now almost complete polarisation of the population between hardline pro- and anti-independence groups.

Because of the large number of seats at issue in the Noumea region, loyalist parties hold a majority, 26 seats out of 46, in the territorial council. But its powers have been significantly watered down and it is now almost toothless.

International fund-raising staged for Mexico

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Stars including Ricardo Montalban and Vikki Carr joined by satellite Sunday with celebrities from Latin America in a 12-hour Telethon organisers hope will raise \$4 million for earthquake-devastated Mexico.

"In a tragic moment like this, it fills my heart to see all the Latino artists united," said Rene Eriquez, star of the television series *Hill Street Blues*. "In a moment of tragedy, there are no barriers between us."

By Sunday afternoon, \$1 million had been pledged by telephone in the United States alone.

Telethon Spokesman Steve Moya said. Totals from the other countries where the programme was being shown would not be immediately available, he said.

With the theme "Mexico, estamos contigo" (Mexico, we're with you) the upbeat show featured song and dance from performers in U.S. studios in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Antonio, Texas, New York, Miami, Florida, and Phoenix, Arizona.

Those segments were intercut with shows from Puerto Rico, Chile, Peru, Argentina and the Dominican Republic, said Danny Villanueva, president of KMEX, which organised the Telethon along with other stations in the Spanish International Network (SIN).

The Telethon cost at least \$300,000, Villanueva said.

The Telecast was carried by 345 SIN affiliates and was made available to other U.S. stations, Villanueva said.

Stations in Spain, Italy and Canada also planned to carry parts of it, he said.

A quake measuring 8.1 on the Richter Scale hit Mexico on Sept. 19, killing at least 4,500 people and leaving much of central Mexico City in ruins.

The money will be sent to the Mexican Red Cross to set up clinics and buy medicine and food.

Americo Red Cross Spokeswoman Mitzi Rodriguez said. Hosted by Montalban and Miss Carr, the Telethon also drew support from non-Hispanic artists, said Villanueva.

"There's a tremendous cross-over of people," he said, with such entertainers as Sammy Davis Jr., Burt Reynolds and Morgan Fairchild offering to take part. "They see what's happened, and they say, 'how can we help?'"

Opera star Placido Domingo had been scheduled to participate by satellite from Mexico City, but was exhausted after he "literally dug all night" in a continuing effort to find relatives lost in the disaster, Villanueva said.

The decision to stage the Telethon was made last Friday, Villanueva said. The set was finished at midnight, the theme song written at 4 a.m. Sunday, and the piano tuned a half-hour before the Telethon began at 1600 GMT, he said.

Volunteers included college student Ivan Baeza, 21, of Los Angeles, who was helping to carry equipment.

"My parents are Latin. It's the only way I could help," Bueno

said. "I wish I could be over there helping, but I can't do anything else."

Meanwhile, heavy equipment crews worked Sunday to remove concrete slabs from the pile of rubble that was Juarez Hospital, giving rescue teams access to lower floors where scores of people were trapped when the first of two devastating earthquakes struck Mexico.

However, prospects were slim that any of the victims, including some 30 medical students and their teachers who were trapped in classrooms when the first quake struck Sept. 19, had survived.

1,000 people are missing, according to a special interagency commission established by President Miguel de la Madrid to coordinate earthquake recovery. The commission has said 400,000 people were left homeless and 18,000 were injured.

The Education Department, which had hoped to reopen city schools Monday, said Sunday that classes would start only in the universities and eight of the city's 16 districts.

Schools originally were to remain closed for only two days after the first quake, but as the enormity of the disaster became known, the return to classes was postponed until last Wednesday, then until Monday.

Water supplies remained a critical problem as surveys turned up dozens of damaged lines. Tank trucks brought water to many neighbourhoods where the supplies had been cut off since the first quake.

COLUMN

Hotel bill overpaid by \$39,000

WELLINGTON (R) — An aide to the emir of Bahrain accidentally overpaid an hotel bill by 72,000 New Zealand dollars (\$39,000) during the Gulf state leader's visit earlier this month, one of the organisers said Monday. Confusion over currency conversions ended with an 8,000 dollar (\$4,300) bill for two nights in the Rotorua International Hotel being settled by an aide who handed over 80,000 dollars in cash and walked out, visit official Mel Smith told Reuters. Smith said he did not know who discovered the error but the money was returned to the emir's party just before he left New Zealand at the end of a seven-day state visit. "It was just one of those things that can happen," he added. The Emir Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al Khalifa stayed at an exclusive fishing lodge by courtesy of the New Zealand government but his 35-member party paid its own bills at the hotel.

Board game alerts children to danger of sex attack

NEWPORT, Wales (AP) — Children in south Wales are being given a board game based on chess and ladders which will alert them to the danger of sex attack. The game was devised by the area's crime prevention officer, Inspector John Stafford, as part of the force's "never go with strangers" campaign. The campaign has been stepped up following a rash of child murders in Britain this year. Players move up the ladders on the board if they land on squares containing sound advice like "did not take sweets from stranger," and slide down the chutes from squares saying things like "left friends and played alone." The games have been distributed free of charge to 5,500 pupils in south Wales who began their first school year this month.

'Mascara' producer sentenced to death

MOSCOW (R) — A man who made mascara from chimney soot which harmed women's eyes has been sentenced to death by firing squad, Moscow newspaper has reported. The daily *Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya*, naming the man as A. Belopolsky, said he worked from a factory in the northern Caucasus, forging the labels of a well-known plant in Leningrad to convince women the product was genuine. The mascara and other items he turned out including plastic bags sold all over the Soviet Union, the newspaper said. Police were alerted when irate women complained that the mascara was ruining their eyes. The factory director and bookkeeper, to whom Belopolsky paid monthly bribes of 5,000 roubles (\$4,000) and 800 roubles (\$640) respectively, were both jailed for 15 years, the newspaper said. A minister for local industry in the area was fired because of the scandal, his deputy jailed for nine years and three senior policemen were also imprisoned, the newspaper added.

Viking replica ship arrives in Istanbul

ISTANBUL (R) — A replica of a sailboat used by 11th Century Viking traders arrived here Sunday night after a two-year journey from the Swedish Baltic island of Gotland. Swedish archaeologist Erik Nylen launched the voyage to retrace the route taken by Vikings trading with Constantinople, then capital of the Ottoman Empire, bringing furs and amber and taking away jewellery and other wares. The vessel, *Krampancken*, left Sweden two years ago but was travelled only in summer, using canals and rivers and sometimes being hauled overland. Nylen, who built the vessel by copying the design from 11th Century engravings, was not among the crew of nine, mostly from Gotland. He travelled instead by car.

Former leader rescued from sinking yacht

DUBLIN, Ireland (AP) — Former Irish Prime Minister Charles Haughey was rescued from a life raft Sunday after his yacht sank off the southern shore of Ireland, authorities said. Haughey, 60, was shaken but unhurt, said Richard Trezona, a spokesman for the Marine Rescue Coordination Centre. The other four people on the yacht, including one of Haughey's three sons, also were unharmed, he said.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AJS ♣AQJ976 0873 ♦6

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South West

1 0 2 0 2 0 Pass

2 NT Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.2 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠AK65 07 0A94 ♦KQ652

The bidding has proceeded:

West North East South

1 0 2 0 Pass ?

What do you bid now?

Q.3 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold